

The

ANNALIST

July 20, 1938

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Review
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The Business Outlook
Are We in a Bull Market?
Consequences of Bank "Liberalization"
The Domestic Commodity Situation
Prices and the International Outlook
Cost of the New Deal to Date
Major Economic Indexes Irregular
Canadian Sentiment Optimistic
New Index of Cyclical Prices

♦ ♦

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Volume 52 Number 1331
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
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7/20/38

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The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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Vol. 52, No. 1331

New York, Wednesday, July 20, 1938

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Technical indications of a turn for the better in business, which became visible in more or less logical sequence in the first and second quarters, have become more emphatic this week, especially with respect to rising bond, stock and cyclical commodity prices. Except for a sharp rise in steel ingot production, however, evidence of anything very emphatic in the way of an actual increase in the physical volume of business is not yet very impressive.

IN order to try to help to answer the question whether the recent change in business sentiment is temporary or whether it indicates that the bottom of the depression has been passed we have constructed a new index of cyclical commodity prices. This index is shown on the large chart on the next page. It is a weighted average of certain commodities having ready markets which tend to fluctuate with a high degree of correlation with THE ANNALIST Index of Business Activity, namely, steel scrap, hides, zinc, lead, silk and wool. The weighting, however, is mostly for the purpose of giving each commodity equal weight after allowance for cyclical amplitudes, although steel scrap and hides have arbitrarily been given slightly heavier weights.

This index at the moment is quite positive in its indications. It suggests that specific inventory "situations" have been cleared up; hence, on the assumption that the 1937-38 business decline was caused largely by excessive inventories, that the bottom of the depression has been passed. At no time since 1932, at any rate, has a rise such as the one that began toward the middle of June failed to be accompanied by some kind of an advance in the business index.

The current rise, on the other hand, resembles the one that occurred in the third quarter of 1932, which turned out to be premature. At that time people became frightened by the danger of inflation, the political outlook was unfavorable and the banking situation unsound. Today people are still afraid of inflation (some are probably hopeful that there will be a little) and the political outlook is so uncertain that the mere possibility that the Republicans and the conservative Democrats may gain a few seats is regarded op-

timistically. But there appears nothing of immediate danger comparable with the unsound banking situation of 1932.

In the long run, however, the present rate of increase in the Federal deficit is certainly as dangerous as the banking situation was a few years ago; and to the extent that the current reversal in business sentiment and activity is based on government expenditures, the current recovery may be expected to be merely temporary. As the rate of spending increases, additional increments clearly produce proportionately less effect on business. At the rate of increase suggested by recent announcements from Washington it looks as if the point would quickly be reached at which business activity, assuming that it will increase from the present level, will run afoul of another reaction similar to those that punctuated the 1933-36 recovery. It would not be surprising if such a reaction should set in before the year is out.

One reason why it is unwise to count on an uninterrupted recovery is that at no time since 1933 has there been a complete recovery in the flow of new capital into industry. There was some increase in the volume of new capital flotations in 1935 and 1936, but the saturation point was quickly reached in 1937. Another increase is now under way, but there is no reason to suppose that the saturation point is any higher now than it was in 1937. It may indeed be lower in view of the heavier taxes that will be necessary to support the Federal Government, and in view of other comparatively recent developments which, even though they may have been undertaken with the best intentions in the world, can scarcely fail, so far as the immediate future is concerned, to have a restraining influence on

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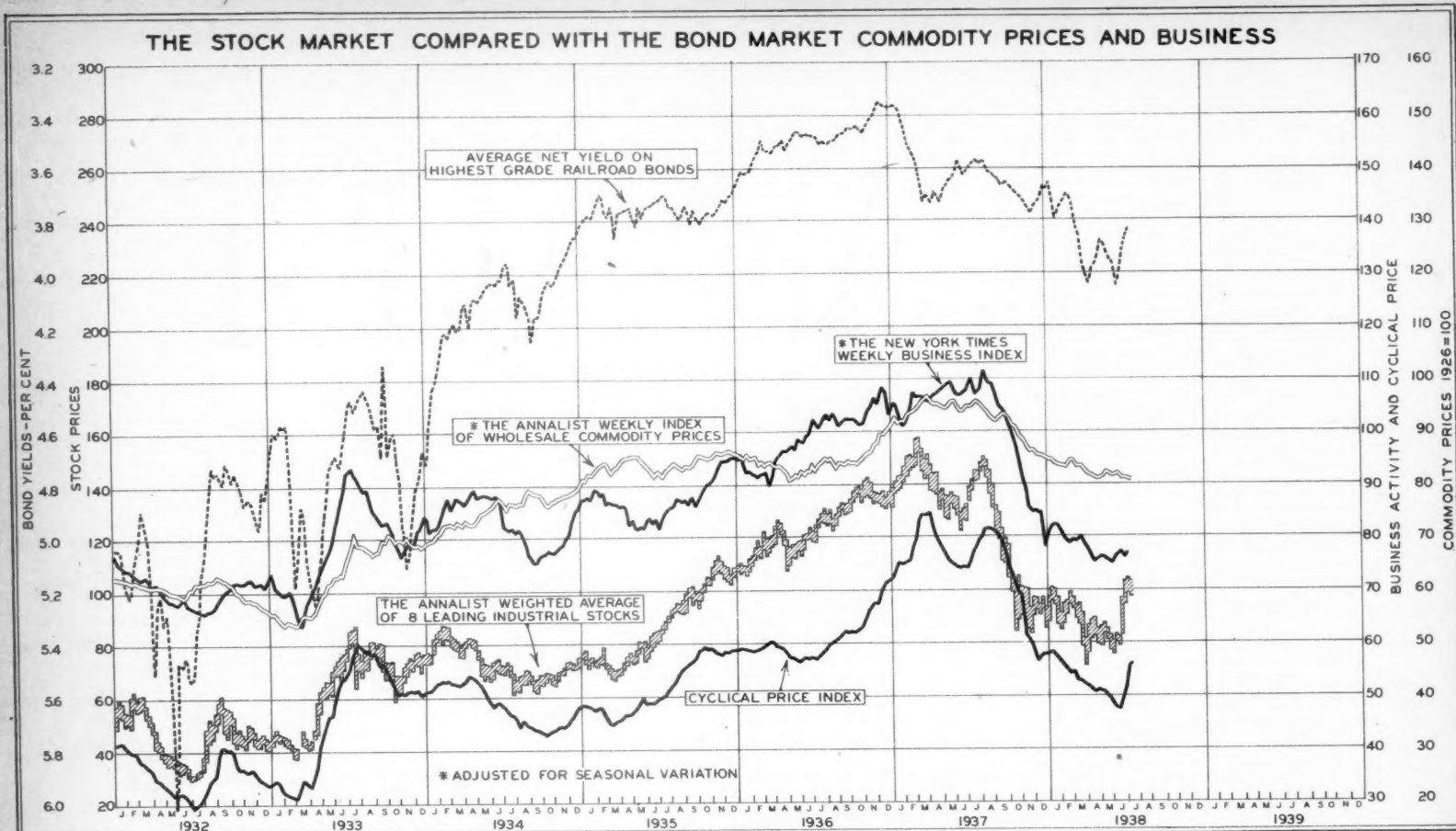
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the flow of new capital into industry. Among these developments are such things as government competition in new as well as old fields, anti-trust action, and the recent government-influenced reduction in steel prices without any reduction in labor costs. One wonders whether the recent \$100,000,000 steel offering would have gone over so well if it had been made after instead of before the reduction in steel prices.

The tax burden will serve as a serious restraint on natural recovery forces. The American Federation of Investors has issued today a compilation showing that total taxes paid by 150 American companies in 1937 amounted to \$1,631,284,094, as against \$1,258,438,606 for 143 companies in 1936 and \$681,648,286 for 124 companies in 1932. Total taxes in 1937 amounted to \$514 per employee, \$2.62 per common share and \$291 per common stockholder.

TABLE I. PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY, DIVIDENDS AND INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

	Year Ended	Business, Dividends, Taxes.
1925.....	1926	+13
1926.....	1927	+12
1927.....	1928	+2
1928.....	1929	+3
1929.....	1930	+3
1930.....	1931	+23
1931.....	1932	-43
1932.....	1933	-29
1933.....	1934	+10
1934.....	1935	+34
1935.....	1936	+30
1936.....	1937	+51
1937.....	1938	+22
1938.....	1939	+24

*First six months of 1938 compared with entire year 1937. †Annual rate, first six months of 1938, compared with entire year 1937. ‡Latest revised Treasury estimate.

As shown by Table I, the recent decline in business activity has been one of the sharpest on record, which means that corporation income tax receipts in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, are bound to be much lower. The decline in corporation earning power, together with the after-effects on the undistributed profits tax, has produced an even steeper decline in dividend payments, so that individual income tax receipts in fiscal 1939 are also bound to shrink. The latest revised estimate of the Treasury places probable income tax receipts for fiscal 1939 24 per

cent lower than those of fiscal 1938. Some observers appear to regard this as an underestimate of revenues, but the chances are that it is an overestimate unless the current upturn in business activity turns out to be more vigorous than might reasonably be expected. If this is correct, there will be ever-increasing pressure on the part of the Federal Government for heavier taxation. Even the generally "bullish" implications of a gain in Republican and conservative Democrat seats in Con-

gress are dampened to some extent by the fact that the greater this gain the stronger the pressure will be to secure increased revenue.

As an indication of what is happening to the Federal revenues, income tax receipts in the first fifteen days of the new fiscal year were 45 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year; miscellaneous internal revenue, 10 per cent lower; customs receipts, 40 per cent lower; total general fund receipts, 32 per cent

lower. These figures are much too small a sample to be conclusive, but they are straws showing which way the wind is blowing.

The Federal Government on the one hand is making a valiant effort, through its various housing and mortgage-guaranteeing schemes, to bring about a revival in the construction industry. But on the other hand the Federal and the State and local governments are doing much to prevent improvement in the real estate situation. A good example of what is being done is afforded by the efforts being made at the New York State Constitutional Convention to "liberalize" various safeguards against excessive taxation of real estate. Some real estate experts believe there is real danger that efforts now being made to raise the municipal debt limitation above the present level of 10 per cent of assessed valuation will succeed. Other attempts of this sort include efforts to secure the exemption of various public projects from debt limitations. In some localities debt limitations are being evaded by excessive assessments. In the first six months of this year, I am reliably informed, the market value of real estate in Manhattan, as indicated by actual sales, was nearly 20 per cent less than the total assessed valuation of the various properties sold.

Thus far the current business recovery has been based largely on improved demand for consumers' nondurable goods and speculative demand for raw materials. This is good as far as it goes, but it may not go very far, probably not far enough by itself to produce a recovery of more than four to six months' duration. Thus far even the automobile industry has shown no definite sign of recovery, as shown by the fact that new car registrations in June, on a seasonally adjusted basis, paralleled the decline shown by General Motors dealers' sales. It will be necessary to discover definite signs of improvement in the demand for heavy industrial products before it will be safe to count on anything more than a four to six months' recovery.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Vol. 52
No. 1331

The ANNALIST

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CONTENTS

July 20
1938

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth	99
Financial Markets, by M. C.	101
The Chances For and Against a Continuation of the Advance in Stock Prices, by Emerson Wirt Ax	102
American Price Upturn Brightens Foreign Prospects; World Output Again Lower, by Winthrop W. Case	104
Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally, by Felix E. Larkin	105
Major Economic Indexes Irregular; Index of Business Activity Slightly Higher, by H. E. Hansen	106
Easy Money With a Vengeance; Consequences of Bank "Liberalization," by S. L. Miller	108
National Government: Cost of the New Deal to Date; Estimated 1938-39 Cost, by Kendall K. Hoyt	109
Late Upturn in Commodities May Mark End of One Year's Decline in Prices, by La Rue Applegate	111
Canada Looks for Improvement in Business Conditions in Second Half of 1938..	114
Financial News of the Week	116
Dividends Declared	118
Bond Redemptions	118
Business Statistics	119
Stock and Bond Market Averages	121
Stocks—New York Stock Exchange	122
United States Government Securities	127
Bonds—New York Stock Exchange	128
New York Curb Exchange	130
Out-of-Town Markets	133
The Open Market	134
Banking Statistics	135

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 134.

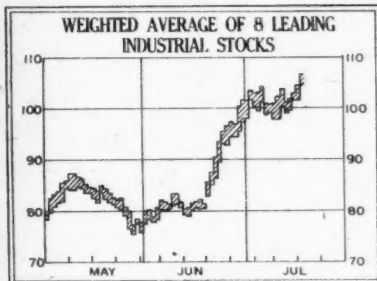
THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone LAcawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Financial Markets: Stocks Break Through Resistance

Level in Heavy Trading

CONTINUING the generally horizontal course which had characterized stock price movements since the beginning of July, stocks remained within a rather narrow range during the earlier part of the past week. The market as a whole displayed a conspicuous ability to resist selling during this period and on Monday and Tuesday the broad advance was extended by a rally carrying many leading stocks through the resistance level established earlier this month.

The week under consideration began with a limited advance last Wednesday morning, followed by a rather severe reaction during the final hour of trading. This reaction was of particular significance in that it was the first correction since the end of June which was accompanied by an important increase of activity. Prices receded further on Thursday but the volume of trading diminished appreciably.



	High	Low	Last
July 11.....	100.9	97.8	98.2
July 12.....	102.3	97.8	101.8
July 13.....	103.7	100.2	100.5
July 14.....	101.1	99.1	99.6
July 15.....	101.9	99.7	101.1
July 16.....	102.9	101.5	102.0
July 18.....	104.4	101.5	104.3
July 19.....	106.6	104.6	106.3

On Friday stocks showed a small net gain, chiefly as the result of a late rally, but the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange fell below a million shares for the first time in a full session since the beginning of the upward move. There was a further slight recovery on Saturday, followed on Monday by a more vigorous advance into new high ground. On Tuesday the advance continued with heavier trading.

Although the improvement of the past week has produced substantial gains in several groups of stocks, the advance has been a little irregular and many of the less active issues have shown little noteworthy change. Among the stocks that have penetrated their previous highs of the move, however, have been General Motors, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, National Cash Register, Fairbanks Morse, U. S. Pipe and Foundry and Philip Morris.

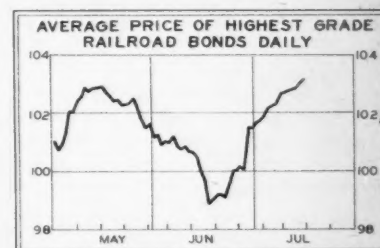
On the other hand, many of the leading food, utility, railroad, oil, nonferrous metal, chemical, aviation and cap stocks showed relatively moderate price changes through Monday. Among the few important stocks that have worked lower during the past week are Pacific Gas and Electric and Lake Shore Mines.

Although, so far as the market as a whole is concerned, the net result of price movements during the past week has not been particularly spectacular, technical observers have placed a favorable interpretation on it. This judgment was based in part upon the failure of prices to decline more severely on Thursday following the sharp break of the day before. Such a reaction might of course have been expected to bring in an appreciably heavier volume of stock, so that in one respect this brief readjustment provided a significant, although admittedly inconclusive, test of the market's position. That stocks in general had held to a horizontal course

rather than experiencing a more widespread reaction was in itself regarded by many investors as a definitely favorable indication.

It is true that business activity has as yet made only a small recovery and that during the next few months financial sentiment is likely to be influenced to an important extent by developments in the capital goods industries. Even in the absence of conclusive indications of a general improvement, however, optimistically inclined investors continue to regard such factors as firmness in bond prices and continued strength of some industrial raw material prices as being of great significance.

With respect to bond prices it may be pointed out that railroad issues in particular (whose weakness was one of the outstanding features of the security markets during May and June) have continued to be fairly strong.



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.....	101.64	101.19	101.05	101.37	107.30	104.52
2.....	101.74	101.22	101.05	101.37	107.71	104.76
3.....	100.94	100.73	101.05	101.37	107.25	104.67
4.....	101.06	100.97	101.51	107.08	104.78	104.71
5.....	101.86	101.31	101.37	106.83	104.71	104.71
6.....	102.15	101.04	102.01	101.49	104.49	104.49
7.....	102.22	101.24	102.01	100.46	106.71	104.51
8.....	102.28	100.89	100.30	106.52	104.61	104.61
9.....	102.64	100.80	102.42	100.28	106.22	104.54
10.....	100.84	102.54	100.23	105.92	105.01	105.01
11.....	102.05	100.67	102.84	100.23	105.88	105.03
12.....	102.72	102.74	100.28	105.56	105.56	105.56
13.....	102.79	100.67	102.82	99.99	105.56	105.56
14.....	102.81	100.48	102.83	99.27	105.45	105.06
15.....	102.99	99.98	105.20	104.96	104.96	104.96
16.....	103.16	99.67	102.86	99.46	105.13	104.96
17.....	98.92	102.64	104.46	105.06	105.06	105.06
18.....	103.09	99.08	102.60	99.76	103.96	105.18
19.....	99.27	102.42	99.49	103.97	105.14	105.14
20.....	99.25	102.22	99.76	104.20	105.13	105.13
21.....	99.18	100.82	103.97	105.13	105.13	105.13
22.....	99.64	102.28	100.82	103.46	105.13	105.13
23.....	100.06	102.30	103.61	105.25	105.25	105.25
24.....	100.08	102.42	100.82	103.51	105.80	105.80
25.....	100.18	102.18	100.85	103.31	105.70	105.70
26.....	100.18	101.74	100.85	103.31	105.70	105.70
27.....	100.04	101.54	101.09	103.36	105.62	105.62
28.....	101.51	101.09	102.97	105.62	105.62	105.62
29.....	101.48	101.04	101.90	105.62	105.62	105.62
30.....	101.64	100.99	101.44	105.62	105.62	105.62
31.....	101.64	100.99	101.44	105.62	105.62	105.62

	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
3.....	108.14	108.26	108.26	107.05	107.05	107.05
4.....	108.33	108.41	108.41	107.10	107.10	107.10
5.....	108.34	108.45	108.45	107.10	107.10	107.10
6.....	108.21	108.19	108.19	106.78	106.78	106.78
7.....	108.09	107.94	107.94	106.38	106.38	106.38
8.....	108.11	107.18	107.18	105.14	105.14	105.14
9.....	108.06	107.05	107.05	105.30	105.30	105.30
10.....	108.26	107.25	107.25	105.46	105.46	105.46
11.....	108.31	107.25	107.25	105.46	105.46	105.46
12.....	108.31	107.25	107.25	105.46	105.46	105.46

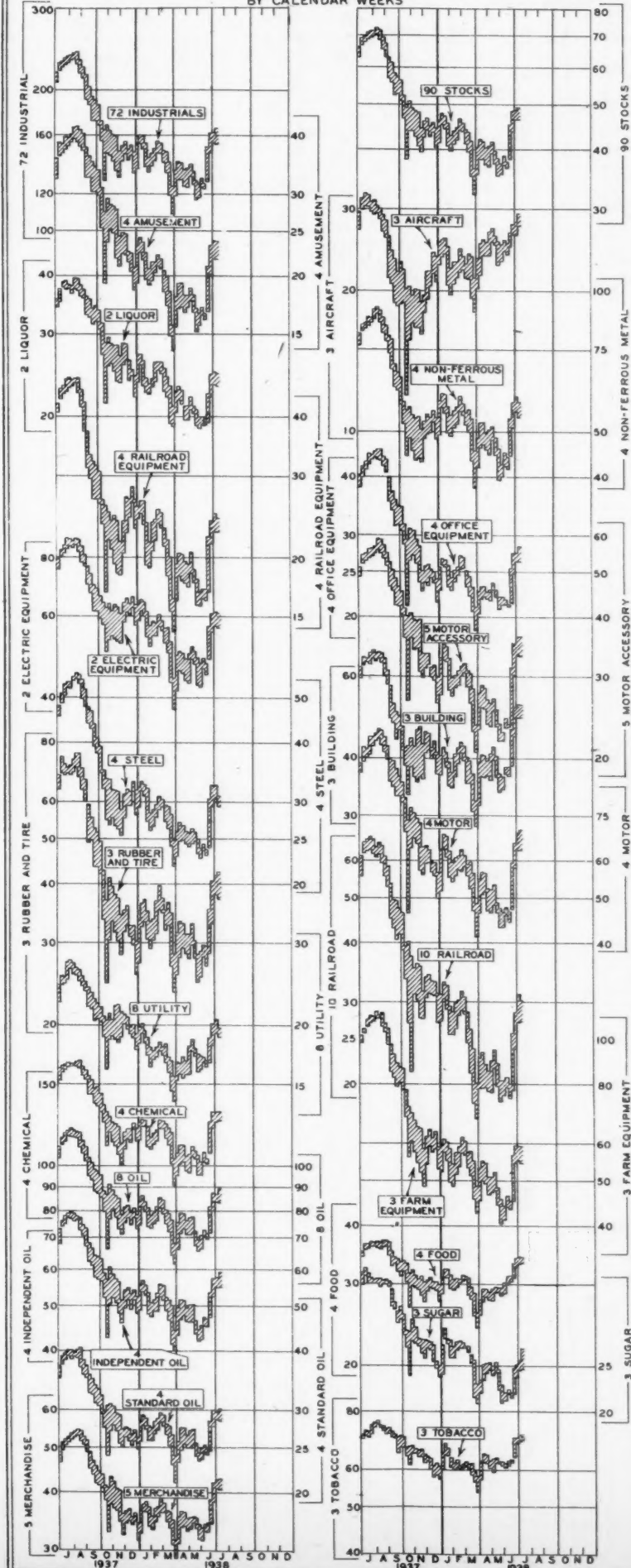
Note—This average has been recomputed back through January, 1938, to include only seven bonds. Figures are comparable to those prior to 1938.

Although optimistically inclined investors can point to a wide variety of reports that may be given a favorable interpretation, the fact remains that many of the uncertainties which have contributed to pessimism over recent months are still present. Together with the noneconomic complications in the domestic situation, there may also be noted a moderate decline of stock prices in London and the revival of disturbing rumors concerning the European situation.

It is worth pointing out, however, that many of the adverse factors are of such a character that they might easily undergo a material change within a short period of time. Assuming that a more serious crisis is avoided, as on several threatening occasions in the recent past, the nature of financial sentiment over the shorter term is likely to be influenced largely by the character of second quarter financial statements as well as by the rate of activity in the heavy industries.

M. C.

THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS BY CALENDAR WEEKS



The Chances For and Against a Continuation of the Advance in Stock Prices

IN considering the outlook for security markets we shall examine the following factors: (1) Fundamental economic characteristics of the situation; (2) Statistical analogy between present situation and that at the end of important business downswings in the past; (3) Noneconomic influences.

The great fundamental strength of the general economic situation need not be discussed in detail for readers of *The Annalist*. The financial situation is, of course, a tremendously strong one, with the country's gold supply approximately three times what it was in 1929, although the general level of commodity prices and business is much lower. Business has been up to normal for one year out of the past eight and most of the time has been far below normal. In length and severity the depression of the Nineteen Thirties is unquestionably the worst in the history of the country not excluding the post Civil War depression of the Eighteen Seventies. As a result of growth of population, obsolescence, and wear, tremendous shortages have accumulated during these seven lean years. Plans for business expansion have been held back and development of new inventions and processes postponed. There exists an abnormally large number of things for capital to do and an unusually

large amount of capital to do it with, available at almost incredibly low rates.

Of course this does not necessarily mean that business must immediately begin to expand. This same condition has existed for several years. Although there are plenty of things to do and plenty of money to do them with, an all important element is lacking, business confidence.

Let us now examine some of the statistical characteristics of the present position of the financial markets and compare them with other situations in the past. The following table shows the number of months that the downswing in common stocks has run, in comparison with the duration of important downswings in the past:

1893	5	1919-20	14
1895-96	12		
1899-1900	7	Average	9
1903	8	1937-38	10
1907	10		

The decline in stock prices has already run as long as most of the declines shown in the table, and longer than the average. In constructing this table we have re-

corded all the important cyclical downswings in common-stock prices of the past fifty years, with the exception of 1916-17 (excluded because it occurred during the war period), and three abnormally long declines, those of the Eighteen Seventies, early Eighteen Eighties and 1929-32. These three unusually long declines appear to have been of an entirely different character than the others which developed in this period. There is, moreover, no reason to believe that the present situation is analogous to that in 1873, 1882 or 1929.

The following table shows, for the same depressions, the number of months from the start of the downswing in general business activity to the beginning of the following upswing:

1893	14	1919-20	13
1895-96	14		
1899-1900	9	Average	12
1903	13	1937-37	10
1907	10		

On the basis of this comparison it is entirely reasonable to expect business to begin to recover some time within the

next few months, unless the present depression is going to be longer than average.

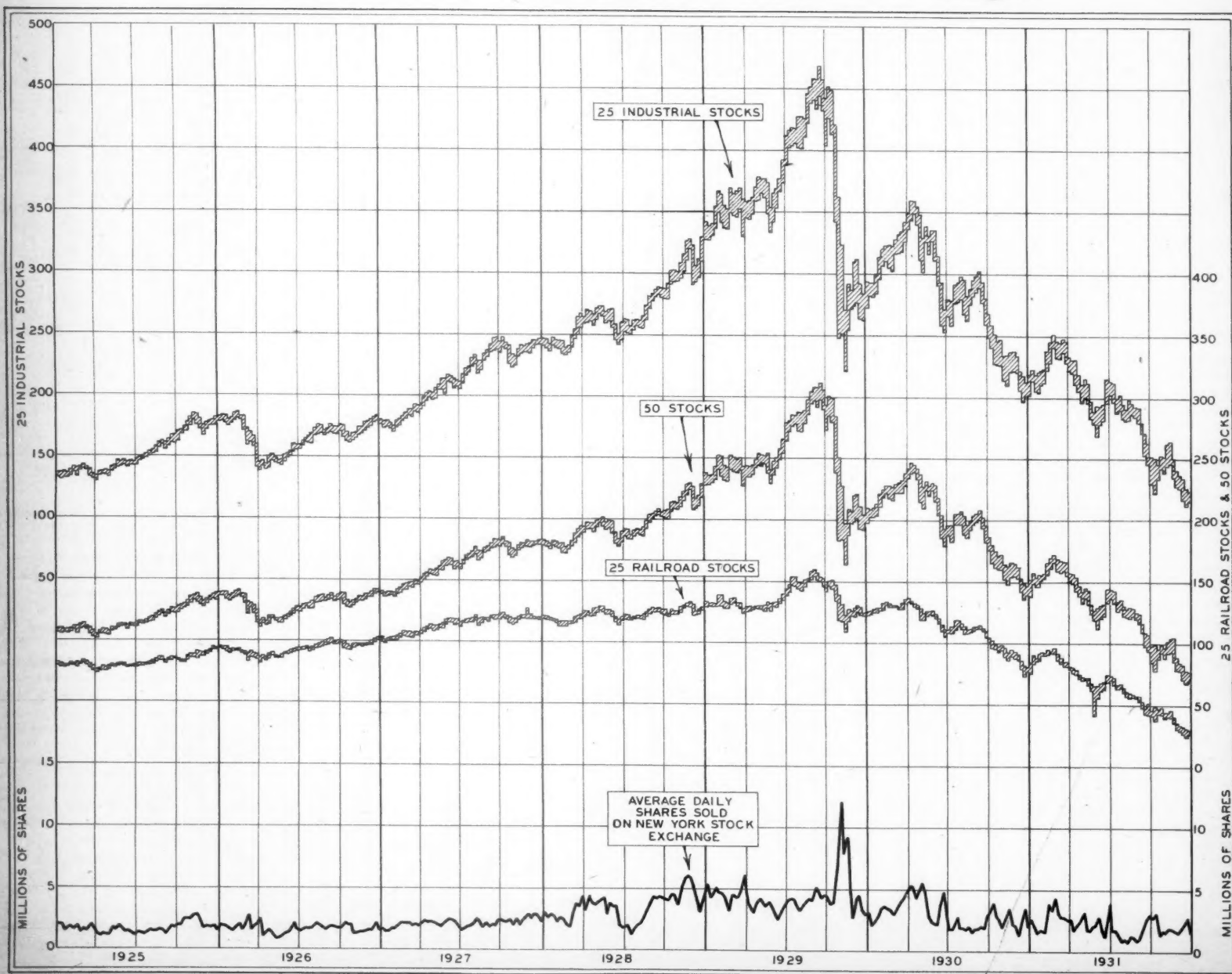
A number of other characteristics of the present situation are similar to those obtaining at the end of cyclical downswings in general business activity and common stock prices in the past:

(1) Commodity prices, after declining rapidly for several months, have tended to flatten out. In the past general wholesale commodity prices have often shown a similar tendency at the beginning of a business upswing, although usually there has been no important advance in general wholesale prices until after at least several months of substantial expansion in the volume of business activity. (This should not be confused with the movement of raw material prices, which usually begin to improve much earlier.)

(2) Prices of important industrial raw materials have improved rather substantially during the past month. In the past raw material prices have often, although not invariably, begun to advance at about the time that recoveries in business activity have set in.

(3) Commercial loans have declined rather substantially over the past several months and are still following a downward trend at the present time. This tendency

The New York Times Stock Market Averages



has always appeared in past depressions and recoveries.

(4) Bond prices have recently improved substantially. In the past bond prices have almost invariably made an important advance before recovery in business set in and usually before the start of any well defined recovery in common stocks.

(5) Inventories of manufacturers and distributors have declined substantially during the past three quarters. A similar tendency has developed in the past during depressions and the early stages of recoveries. This is a particularly important consideration at the present time because the expansion of inventories in the metal-consuming industries was the only really important weakness in the business and financial situation a year ago. (It is true that stocks of raw materials in the hands of primary producers are in most cases large, but this is of little importance because such stocks have in the past always tended to increase rather rapidly during a business downswing, and the peak has usually been reached at or a little later than the date of the start of the next business upswing.)

(6) Business and financial sentiment has been extremely pessimistic during the recent months and many business men have arrived at the conclusion that there is little hope of improvement. Admittedly there are a number of abnormal characteristics in the present situation which give rather more basis than usual for a belief of this sort, but nevertheless it is true that in the past important recoveries have usually set in in an atmosphere of extreme pessimism.

(7) Common stock prices, after falling to rather low levels, have tended to recover. Volume of trading has been relatively light although tending to expand on advances. The recovery in stock prices has evoked widespread comment as not being justified by concurrent improvement in business. In this respect the situation corresponds to that at the start of im-

portant advances and declines in stock prices in the past which, it has been almost universally agreed at the time, were entirely unjustified by known business and financial conditions.

It will thus be seen that in many respects the present situation is similar to that which has prevailed in the past at the start of important recoveries in business and security prices.

Noneconomic Factors

If we could base our calculations entirely upon business and financial factors, it would seem that we should regard the chances of an important recovery in business and security prices beginning some time during the last half of 1938 as high. We might also give some weight to the possibility that any improvement setting in now may constitute the start of a great world inflation, resulting from the tremendous inflationary forces that have been created during the past seven years and the beginning of the main recovery from the great depression of the Nineteen Thirties. Of course, we cannot base calculations entirely on such factors. Allowance must be made for unsettled political and labor conditions in this country and abroad and for the possibility of a general European war developing. The writer does not rate these disturbing influences as heavily as many business analysts do, for the reason that it is improbable that European war will be started by any nation except Germany and that it is improbable that Germany will start one unless she is sure of the support of Italy. Yet there are strong reasons for believing that Italy could not be relied upon by Germany in such a situation.

The political and labor situation in this country appears a much more important obstacle to recovery than the danger of European international disturbances. There has been some suggestion in recent months, however, of a drift of public sentiment in a more conservative direction. Undoubtedly a great deal depends upon

the outcome of the November elections. If it confirms the belief that sentiment has begun to shift to the conservative side, that would, of course, improve the chances of business recovery.

If the elections do not show such a shift, the situation would probably become still more difficult for the investor. It may be assumed, we believe, that under such conditions further business regulatory legislation would be enacted and that possibly some more strongly inflationary measures would be passed. Under such circumstances the investor would have the difficult and very unpleasant task of balancing one set of dangers against the other.

When we consider all the above influences it is apparent that the present situation is an extremely difficult one. It is largely a question of estimating to what extent the operation of fundamental economic forces will be retarded or blocked by unfavorable noneconomic factors. Political, labor and international developments are likely to have an unusual degree of influence upon the course of business and the financial markets over the next year or two.

Immediate or Delayed Recovery?

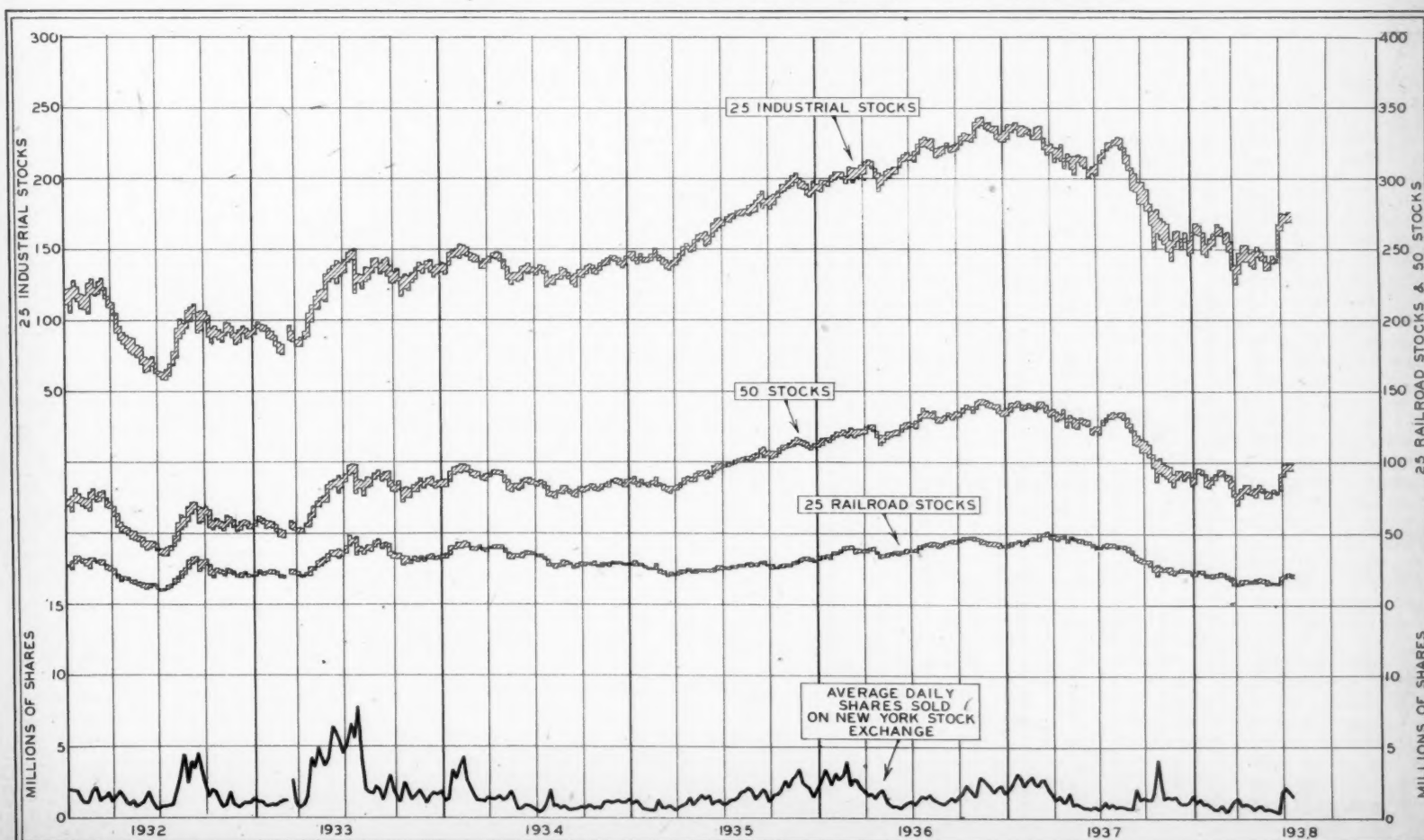
It is important to note that, in the past, recoveries in general business activity and in common stock prices have not always set in immediately after the end of a major decline. In 1893-94, for example, there was an interval of almost a year between the end of the downswing in business and the beginning of the following upswing. Again, in 1903-04, although business stopped declining in December, 1903, a definite recovery tendency did not develop until the Fall of 1904. There was a similar interval in 1932-33. Business ended its decline in the Summer of 1932 but made only a minor improvement in the Fall which was followed by another decline in the first quarter of 1933. A definite recovery tendency did not set in until the second quarter of 1933. With

common stock prices the tendency to hesitate and to follow an approximately horizontal trend between the end of the downswing and the beginning of an upswing is even more pronounced. See, for example, the last half of 1884, the Winter of 1893-94, the third quarter of 1900, the Winter and Spring of 1903-04, the interval between December, 1920 and August, 1921, the Winter and Spring of 1923-24, and the interval between July, 1932 and April, 1933.

It is entirely possible that in the present situation the end of the downswing in business activity will not be followed immediately by the beginning of a major upswing. The pattern might be similar to that followed in the examples given above. There is an even greater possibility that something similar may develop in the case of common stock prices. It would not be at all surprising if the first recovery in common stocks from the 1937-38 decline were followed by a relapse when business and financial sentiment would become extremely pessimistic.

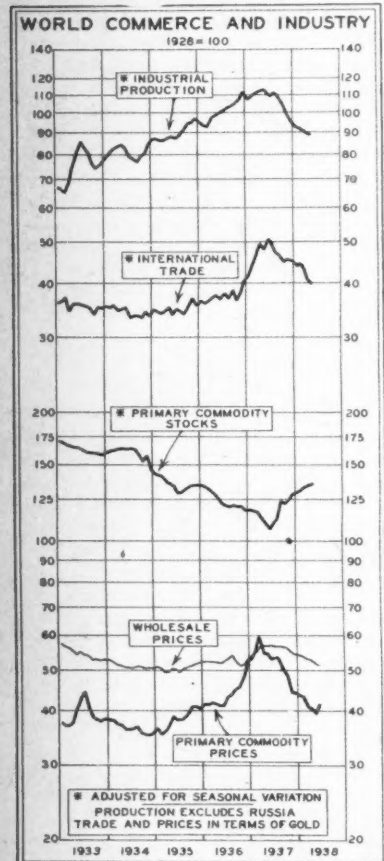
From our review of the chief elements of the situation we conclude that there is a good probability that the main downswing in general business activity and common stock prices has ended. Whether a major improvement is setting in at the present time is less certain. In the past there has frequently been a temporary recovery after the end of an important downswing in business and common stock prices followed by a relapse to depression levels. We believe that there is at least an even chance that something of the sort will develop before the next major upswing in business and common stock prices gets definitely under way. From an investment standpoint, however, the feature of greatest importance in the present situation is the probability that the next broad movement in business and common stock prices, whether it is setting in now or will begin only after a considerable interval, is likely to be strongly upward.

25 Rails, 25 'Industrials' and 50 Stocks



American Price Upturn Brightens Foreign Prospects;

THE outstanding development in the world economic outlook during the past month has been the rise in commodity prices. Although world industry and international trade continued to shrink, and the stocks of primary commodities to increase, the upturn in prices that began early in June was the first encouraging sign in the economic firmament in many months.



The United States has been recognized since the beginning as the key to the latest world recession. With the onslaught of the depression in this country last year, the value of our imports fell practically 50 per cent (see chart of United States foreign trade), and even the physical volume (entirely divorced from prices) declined by around 33 per cent. In recent years we have accounted for up to 12½ per cent by value of the imports of the world, and a halving of our purchases abroad therefore caused a drop in world imports of over 6 per cent. The effects were twofold. In the first place, the countries supplying the raw materials most affected by our slump suddenly found their largest market greatly curtailed, thus reducing the actual amount of rubber, hides, tin, silk, wool, etc., that they could sell. Secondly, the prices for the smaller amounts they did sell were also lower, owing to the reduced demand. In consequence, the total value of what many of the agricultural and raw material countries were still able to sell abroad showed a heavy loss from a year before.

Thus, during January-April of this year the exports of Latin-American countries totaled only 368 millions of our old gold dollars, against 518 during the same period last year, according to statistics of the League of Nations. Exports from Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) fell to 173 millions, from 202. Exports from Asia, excluding Japan and China, similarly dropped to 486 millions of old gold dollars, from 564 last year.

One of the most striking aspects of the world recession so far has been the maintenance of international trade outside of

World Output Again Lower

By WINTHROP W. CASE

the United States (and Japan and China), and it has been this that has moderated the decline in activity abroad compared with the disastrous drop in this country. The raw material and agricultural countries, which the curtailment of our imports had hit the hardest, had previously had a very favorable year in their export trade and had consequently built up large foreign balances. These balances were what have enabled them to maintain their imports in the face of the sharp drop in their sales abroad.

This is brought out in the accompanying chart of foreign trade of important groups of countries, prepared by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung.¹ The exports of fourteen non-European agricultural countries dropped from 110 per cent of the 1929 average in April-June, 1937, to only 80 per cent in the first quarter of 1938, a decline of more than 27 per cent, against a decrease of barely 5 per cent in their imports. The decline in the ex-

ports of European agricultural countries was much more moderate, largely because the United States is far less important to them as a customer, and because much of their trade is handled under clearing and other arrangements and therefore to some extent insulated from conditions elsewhere.

United States Exports Still High

The converse of the picture—among the industrial nations—reflects the same situation. The sharp decline in the imports of the three non-European industrial countries reflects the depression in the

¹Weekly report of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung, June 30, 1938. It should be noted that the foreign trade figures shown (on a quarterly basis) have not been reduced to common gold units, and are therefore somewhat distorted by the French, Italian and other devaluations of the past two years. The agricultural countries shown are, however, virtually unaffected, and it is probable that even in the case of the European industrial nations—the group most involved—the distortion is of minor consequence.

World Commerce and Industry

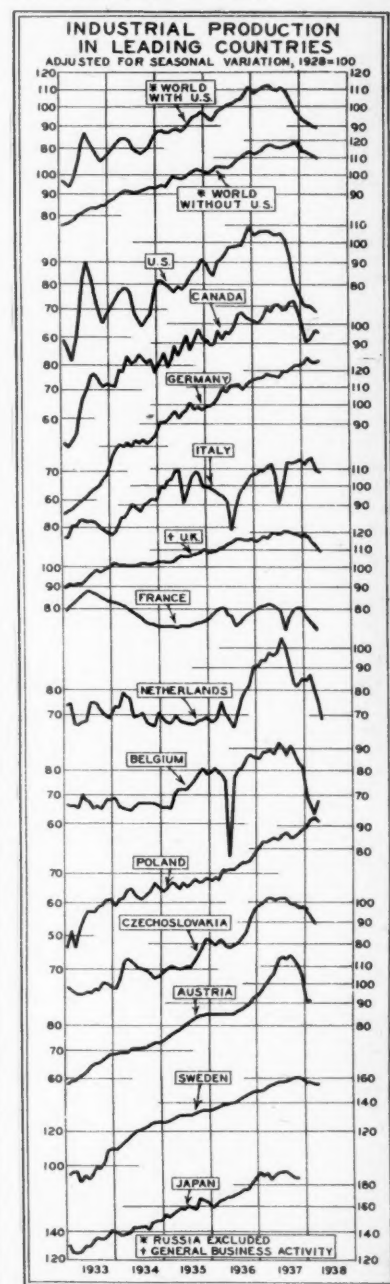
	Unit in Millions or Base Year	June, 1938.	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.	Mar., 1938.	Feb., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Dec., 1937.	Same Month Prev. Year.
World:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Including U. S. A.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not including U. S. A.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
International trade, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary commodities:									
Stocks, m. e., adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prices, m. e.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom:									
Business activity, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices, m. e.	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The pound	% par	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices, m. e.	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices, m. e.	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	Franc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	Franc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	Franc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The franc	% par	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices	1924-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	RM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	RM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	RM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	Lira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	Lira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	Lira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices	Jan. '30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	Yen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	Yen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	Yen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The yen	% par	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices	1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports (including gold)	Can. \$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	Can. \$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	Can. \$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Canadian dollar	% par	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale prices	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	\$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	\$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of trade	\$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Production, Adj.									
Austria	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Adj., adjusted for seasonal variation. M. e., month end. *Preliminary. †Revised. ‡In gold value. §Not including Russia. ¶Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. ††Including parcel post for the half year. †††Excluding trade with Austria, beginning April, 1938.

For weekly wholesale price indices, see "The Week in Commodities" section of THE ANNALIST. For weekly stock price indices, see "Stock and Bond Market Averages" section. For latest industrial production indices, see "Business Statistics" section in issues of THE ANNALIST in which this table does not appear.

For back figures under "World" above, see THE ANNALIST of June 24, 1938, page 855. Back figures on industrial production in individual countries may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST.

United States and the curtailment of imports by Japan in her effort to conserve her foreign exchange resources. The exports of this group have declined somewhat, but this is largely the result of the shrinkage in Japanese exports under the pressure of the Sino-Japanese struggle. The exports of the United States are still close to the peak levels of last Spring and Summer, as will be seen from the chart of United States foreign trade, thus confirming the evidence that buying by foreign countries has not yet been greatly affected by curtailment here.



Finally, the trade of the European industrial nations tells the same story. Imports have continued at a high rate, and exports have so far declined only moderately, doubtless due to reduced purchases by the United States, Japan and China.

Agricultural Countries Now Beginning to Curtail Imports

Although the imports of the agricultural and raw material countries have been sustained by drawing on their foreign balances, the procedure has obvious limits. Generally speaking, there appears to be a time-lag of close to a year between a downturn in their exports and the subsequent enforced readjustment of their import trade to their reduced means of

payment. There are indications that this readjustment has begun to take place. Argentine imports have recently fallen below a year ago, apparently for this reason. In Argentina and Brazil the free exchange rate has declined in recent months, Ecuador has re-established control over her imports, while other Latin-American countries have also imposed new restrictions on their imports.

As the imports of these countries are curtailed in line with their lower exports, the corresponding exports of industrial Europe (as well as of the United States) will be affected proportionately. It is at

weeks from May 28 to July 2, the weekly index of the prices of 22 leading primary commodities has risen 6½ per cent, thereby regaining the level of last March. Although general wholesale prices in June were again lower, the decline of only 0.3 points was the least since January, and except for that month, since last August when the decline really began. Moreover, all the available weekly foreign wholesale price indices reveal a similar trend to that in this country, with the exception of Canada where special conditions appear to hold.

If the agricultural and raw material

Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally

By FELIX E. LARKIN

EXCEPT for the last two weeks of June, the first half of 1938 has been a period of almost complete stagnation for the over-the-counter market. The continuance of the drastic deflation of security prices and the poor general business prospects led to an unparalleled lack of activity. The greatly reduced role of the individual investor, noticeable in recent years in the investment banking field, became manifest in the other branches of the over-the-counter market. In addition, the investment banking houses lost more business because of the large number of privately financed security issues; the Stock Exchange began a study designed to increase bond trading on the "floor"; and the dealers experienced the first pains of government regulation in the form of the Maloney Act.

Whatever the implications of the first and second quarters may be, the item of paramount interest was the greatly reduced volume of new issues. It signified a period of discouragement for the investment banker. Compared with the period prior to 1933, we find underwriting a far more hazardous business.

Then the investment banking machinery with thousands of aggressive salesmen was geared to serve the individual. Speed was the watchword and many issues were sold on the day the contracts were signed. Keen competition served to narrow the spread. Today, due to the twenty-day waiting period (under SEC) and the reduced role of the individual in-

vestor, security origination and distribution have been simplified. Now we have a small "purchase group," which divides liability in fixed proportions, and a far larger selling group, which does no underwriting at all. The results are that there has been a large mortality among investment houses and that the biggest underwriting houses today are far smaller than those which operated prior to 1933.

Private Financing

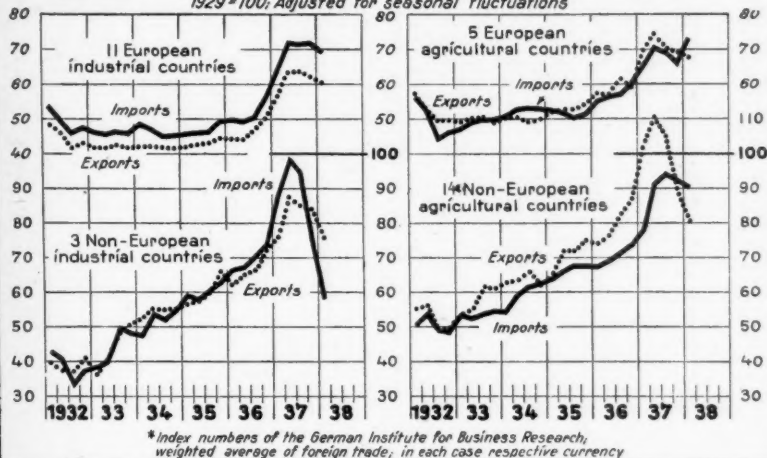
The reduced role of the individual investor, due to the severe declines of bonds in 1930-1933 and 1937-1938, together with the poor quality of many bonds sold in the Nineteen Twenties and the easy money policy of the government, driving down the yields on high-grade bonds, has resulted in the increased prominence of the institutional investor. The tangible effects have been the growing tendency for issuers to deal privately with institutional investors and to eliminate the services of the investment banker. A total of \$213,538,700 was placed in this manner in the first half of 1938, as compared with \$288,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1937. But the amount placed privately in the first half of 1937 was only 10 per cent of the total, while the 1938 figures represent 13 per cent.

The diversion of such a large amount of capital from the regular investment banking channels is keenly felt during this period of abnormally low volume. The consequent impairment to the investment

Continued on Page 110

FOREIGN TRADE OF IMPORTANT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES*

1929=100; Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations



From the Institut für Konjunkturforschung.

this point that the industrial countries will begin to feel the full effects of the recession. This phase, which seems to have been developing in the last few months, constitutes what may be called the second stage of the world recession. From a relatively localized setback, however severe, the recession has thus been gradually taking on a more universal character—that of a full-fledged and world-wide depression (at least outside of such insulated countries as Russia, Germany and Italy). The steady decline from its November high point of The Annalist's index of world industrial production outside of Russia and the United States, until now—six months later—it has already fallen 8 per cent and still falls, reveals the spread of the infection. It is for this reason that any signs of recovery in the United States are so vital for the rest of the world.²

countries are actually going to receive better prices for their products and sell more of them, the strain on their foreign exchanges will be relieved fairly quickly. This does not imply, however, that they will at once resume their former volume of imports; the time-lag between the two holds as much on a rising trend as on a falling one. They will seek first to rebuild their foreign exchange reserves. The industrial countries will therefore have to face further losses in any event, and the United States will probably see its export markets—the one bright spot over the past year—gradually decline.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

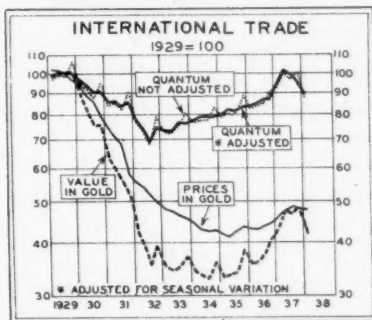
AVERAGE DAILY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED FIGURES



The Commodity Price Upturn

The fall in commodity prices that began late last Summer, after the liquidation of the previous Winter's boom had been completed, was largely the result of the recession here. If, therefore, we really are entering upon a period of genuine recovery, there is reason to hope that the upturn in prices over the past six weeks may continue, and that a considerable part at least of the previous twelve months' loss may be recovered. Already, in the five

²For a fuller discussion of the causes of and factors in the current world recession, see the author's "World Economic Outlook Obscured by British, French, American Uncertainties," in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938.



Nevertheless, any improvement in the position of the agricultural and raw material countries would be of considerable benefit to the industrial exporting nations. The gathering clouds of another world depression would be dissipated, and sentiment everywhere would become much more optimistic. The result could well be to stop further decline among the industrial countries, even though some time might have to elapse before a recovery in their exports.

The continued stagnation in France and the growing recession in the United Kingdom appear to be largely local phenomena, and unlike conditions in the United States, of comparatively localized influence. They may impede world recovery but are not likely to be decisive. The crux of the world economic situation remains the United States. For that reason, as well as for purely domestic considerations, the course of recovery here over the next few months is of the very greatest importance.

FOREIGN TRADE OUTLETS FOR GOODS "MADE IN AMERICA"

With a vast domestic market United States also has available almost limitless foreign trade outlets for surplus production. Buyers in virtually all of the important mercantile centres of the world are ready and eager to do business with this country on a mutually profitable basis.

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PANAMA PERU URUGUAY VENEZUELA

Also in LONDON AND PARIS

Major Economic Indexes Irregular; Index of Business Activity Slightly Higher

By H. E. HANSEN

ECONOMIC conditions in the United States in June showed improvement in several directions, the outstanding favorable developments being a substantial rise in retail trade and an upturn in nondurable consumers' goods production. Output of most other goods, however, still lagged and we estimate that the industrial production index was unchanged. Factory employment and payrolls continued to decrease but at a moderate rate. The index of wholesale commodity prices was unchanged, gains in the closing weeks only being equal to declines in the first part of the month. The cost of living was fractionally higher although retail prices of merchandise again decreased. Construction contracts awarded dropped sharply, on a seasonally adjusted basis, but remained above the level for last April.

Industrial production was exceptionally stable in the second quarter. The average was only 3.8 per cent below that for the

preceding three months, while for the first six months the index was 24.2 per cent below the average for the last half of 1937.

The index of manufactures is estimated to have increased slightly in June because of a substantial improvement in the nondurable consumers' goods industries. But such improvement, we believe, was offset by a further reduction in the index of minerals.

In some respects, the record for the second quarter parallels that for the first quarter. In the first three months, the nondurable goods industries staged a moderate recovery but were forced to give ground in April. Since that month the position of these industries has again improved, with the peak in activity for the year to date being reached in June. It does not follow, of course, that a decline must be expected in July. Underlying conditions are now generally better than last March, although forward buying is still on a restricted scale. Another important difference is that retail trade increased much more substantially last month than in March. The heavy industries remained depressed last month, but at least sentiment showed fairly widespread improvement.

TABLE I. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES (1923-25=100; Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

	June, 1938.	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.
Industrial production.....	76	76	77
Consumer expenditures.....	91.6	87.5	90.9
Department store sales.....	81	78	83
Employment.....	76.0	76.8	79.1
Payrolls.....	67.1	67.4	68.9
Real wages.....	78.7	79.2	80.7
Cost of living.....	85.3	85.1	85.4
Wholesale prices.....	77.6	77.6	78.2
Cash farm income.....	72.7	77.6	77.6
National income.....	79.0	79.4	79.4
Construction contracts:			
Monthly index.....	55.9	69.2	50.7
Moving average.....	58.6	57.8	57.8

*Estimated by THE ANNALIST. 1924=100, including AAA payments. 1929=100, including farm income.

The position of the factory worker showed little change in June although in recent weeks numerous companies have announced the recall of many former employees. Based on results for New York State, we estimate that the national employment index declined .8 point to the lowest level since June, 1933. This was the smallest monthly decrease since the beginning of the depression. Payrolls are estimated to have shown an even smaller decrease, hourly wage rates undoubtedly having been maintained at the record high level for last May.

Retail Trade

The surprising development of the month was a sharp increase in retail trade, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. More favorable weather conditions had something to do with this gain as retail sales in May had been held back by low temperature. The rise in nearly all branches of retail trade, however, has been too great to be explained solely on the basis of changes in weather conditions. Moreover, weekly trade reports show that recovery has extended into July.

Consumer expenditures for all kinds of general merchandise, as measured by the index of the International Statistical Bureau, increased 4.7 per cent last month, the largest gain for any month since July, 1936, when the soldiers' bonus was paid. Department store sales showed a smaller than seasonal decline, the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index rising 3.8 per cent. Variety store sales increased more sharply, the Department of Commerce seasonally adjusted index (1929-31=100)

being 95.5, as compared with 90.5 for May and 92.9 for March. The index of rural retail sales rose to 112.5 from 110.0 for May to stand at the highest level since last December.

Chain stores as a group have made a better showing than department stores. Compared with June, 1937, variety store sales show a loss of 9.8 per cent which compares with a drop of 12.9 per cent for department stores. The best records are held by food and drug chains which normally do not show wide fluctuations in sales. Rural retail trade has also been well maintained, the index last month showing a decline of only 9.6 per cent from that for June, 1937.

Geographically, the retail trade picture was spotty last month. The East led the upturn for a change, the largest gain

being recorded by the New York Reserve district. The Boston, Richmond and Minneapolis districts also recorded substantial increases. Moderate gains occurred in all other districts, except Atlanta and St. Louis, which showed declines. Because of the sharp declines which occurred in May, however, the three months' moving averages for all districts, except Atlanta, again declined.

Since the close of June sales in most districts have continued to improve substantially, as indicated by Table II.

TABLE II. PER CENT CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Fed. Res. Dist.	1 Wk. End. July 9.	4 Wks. End. July 9.	Fed. Res. Dist.	1 Wk. End. July 9.	4 Wks. End. July 9.
Boston.....	-2	+1	Chicago.....	-11	-16
New York.....	-4	-6	St. Louis.....	-2	-8
Phila.....	-2	-9	Minneapolis.....	+17	-1
Cleveland.....	-9	-14	Kan. City.....	-3	-8
Richmond.....	+3	-4	Dallas.....	+3	-3
Atlanta.....	+3	-4	San Fran.....	+9	-6

The figures are based on reports from about 265 stores located in all sections of the country.

Because of a downward trend in retail prices the physical volume of sales in June rose more sharply than the dollar volume. In Table III we have adjusted the consumer expenditure index for changes in retail prices as given by the Fairchild index. For the second quarter of the year the physical volume index shows a decline of only 3.9 per cent from the average for the first quarter as compared with a decrease of 6.0 per cent in the dollar volume index. Since last July the former index has declined only 6.3 per cent while the latter has dropped 13.0 per cent.

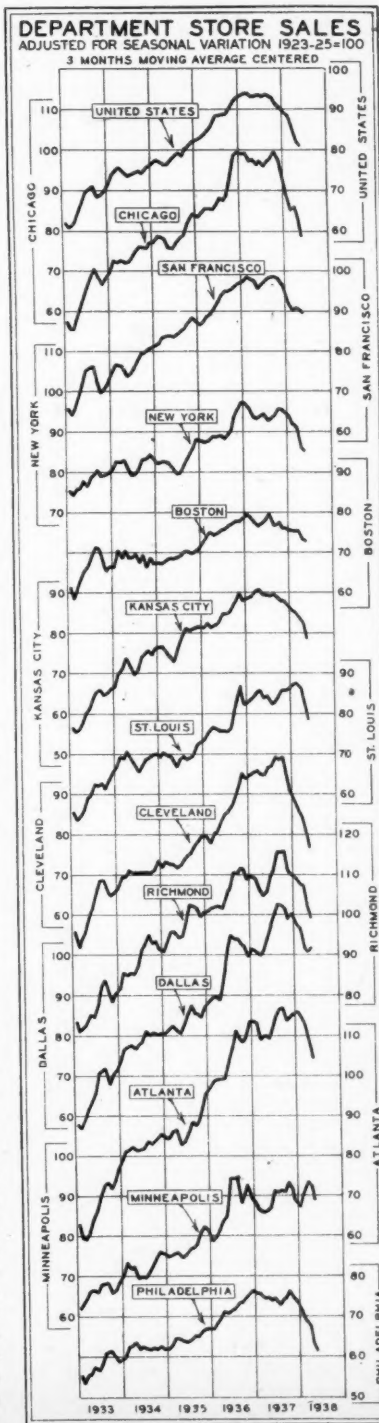
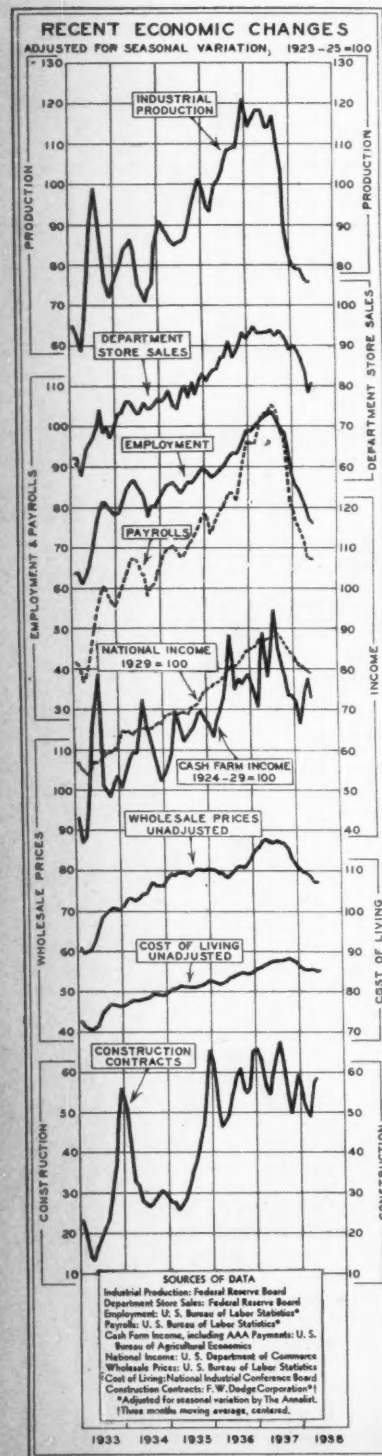
TABLE III. CONSUMER EXPENDITURES (1931=100)

1937.	Sales Value Index.*	Price Index.†	Sales Volume Index.‡
January.....	105.1	101.7	103.3
February.....	103.5	102.8	100.7
March.....	105.8	103.6	102.1
April.....	105.4	104.4	101.0
May.....	105.3	105.1	100.2
June.....	108.5	105.5	102.8
July.....	110.1	105.9	104.0
August.....	106.8	106.2	100.6
September.....	108.3	106.2	102.9
October.....	108.1	105.8	102.2
November.....	103.8	104.8	98.0
December.....	102.8	103.4	99.4
1938.			
January.....	100.8	102.2	98.6
February.....	99.7	101.1	98.6
March.....	99.8	100.1	99.7
April.....	95.0	99.6	95.4
May.....	91.5	98.9	92.5
June.....	95.8	98.4	97.4

*International Statistical Bureau index, shifted to 1931 base. †Fairchild retail price index, shifted to 1931 base. ‡Column a divided by Column b.

As a result of a substantial increase in food prices, the cost of living index advanced fractionally in June. All other components were lower or unchanged. This slight increase in living costs caused our preliminary index of real wages to drop more sharply than the index of payrolls. The real wages index is now 34.8 per cent below last year's peak and stands at the lowest level since November, 1934.

Largely because of a sharp drop in engineering work recorded, total construction contracts awarded showed a contrary to seasonal decline. With the exception of May, however, the adjusted figure is still at a higher level than in any other month this year. Residential building contracts awarded, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to \$85,682,000, as compared with \$83,153,000 in the preceding month and \$92,978,000 in the corresponding month of last year. On an average daily basis and after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, however, awards were 4.1 per cent lower than in May. Public utility contracts awarded dropped sharply and returned to near the low level for last April. Total public works and utility contracts awarded moved contrary to the usual seasonal trend, being 32 per cent less than in May and 16 per cent below the level for June, 1937. For the first six months of the year, total contracts awarded in thirty-seven States amounted to \$1,294,272,000, as compared



with \$1,493,361,000 in the corresponding period of last year. With the exception of last year, however, the total was the highest for those months since 1931.

The Annalist Business Activity Index

Business activity in the United States last month rose slightly for the first time since last August. Improvement was largely confined to the nondurable consumers' goods industries. The steel, iron and automobile industries continued to lag. The movement of freight, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased, with the important miscellaneous index showing a smaller gain than all other loadings. Lumber production rose moderately, while electric power output was unchanged. Zinc production showed a further substantial decrease.

The net result of these changes was an increase in The Annalist Index of Business Activity to 74.1 (preliminary) from 73.8 for May. The index is now back to the level for last April. For the first six months of the year, it shows a loss of 23.0 per cent from the average for the last half of 1937.

If last month's slight increase proves to be the turning point, the depression will have lasted nine months during which time the combined index declined 37.4 points. In only two previous depressions was the average monthly rate of decline greater. In the 1907 depression the index declined 40 points in eight months; in 1893, a 36 point loss occurred in seven months. On both occasions, however, the index remained unchanged at the bottom for several months before turning upward.

Table IV gives for the last three months the combined index and its components, each of which is adjusted for seasonal variation and, where necessary, for long-time trend. Table V gives the combined index by months back to the beginning of 1933.

TABLE IV. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	June, 1938.	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.
Freight car loadings.....	70.6	69.3	69.7
Miscellaneous.....	68.8	65.0	64.9
Other.....	80.3	77.8	79.2
Electric power production.....	91.1	91.1	90.6
Manufacturing.....	60.3	59.4	59.3
Steel ingot production.....	35.8	37.9	41.3
Pig iron production.....	37.5	40.9	47.4
Textiles.....	88.5	81.1	74.7
Cotton consumption.....	94.4	86.8	79.3
Wool consumption.....	78.7	58.8	58.8
Silk consumption.....	71.3	64.0	69.4
Rayon consumption.....	72.8	66.5	68.0
Boot and shoe production.....	109.0	108.7	108.7
Automobile production.....	42.6	46.9	46.1
Lumber production.....	61.5	59.6	57.6
Cement production.....	58.7	56.7	56.5
Mining.....	84.9	72.0	72.0
Zinc production.....	57.4	64.8	65.2
Lead production.....	65.5	83.7	83.7
Combined index.....	74.1	73.8	74.1

*Subject to revision.

The most important single factor in the rise of the combined index was a contrary to seasonal increase in average daily cotton consumption. There is reason to believe that the character of this recovery is better than that in the first quarter. Stocks are lower than in March and buying has been more aggressive. At the same time prices have been raised. The big buying movement began on June 20 and during the following week sales of print cloth were estimated to have been equal to five or six weeks' current production. As a result mill stocks have decreased substantially. Whereas mill stocks in excess of orders had been equal to about eleven weeks of output, this excess was reduced to less than six weeks' production.

Reflecting in part an improvement in the hosiery industry, silk consumption per day showed a fairly substantial increase although normally a decrease occurs. Rayon consumption also showed a contrary to seasonal gain and the adjusted index rose to the highest level since last September. The Rayon Organon reports that "over-all loom activity in June was lower than in May, which is seasonally normal."

Conditions in the wool goods market have also improved partly because of the government's action in absorbing a large amount of surplus clothing. In addition to buying about \$10,000,000 worth of men's suits and overcoats, the WPA has

ordered \$3,000,000 worth of women's coats.

Closely paralleling the trend of textile activity, boot and shoe production increased during the last quarter. Trade estimates place June output at 30,000,000 pairs or slightly below the May level. On an average daily basis, the decrease was greater but it was still less than the usual seasonal decline.

TABLE IV. THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1933

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Jan.....	79.5	104.3	92.3	87.2	79.6	67.5
Feb.....	78.4	105.7	89.0	86.7	83.2	66.1
Mar.....	77.4	106.9	88.5	84.4	84.6	62.5
Apr.....	74.1	107.1	94.1	82.8	85.3	62.2
May.....	73.8	109.0	95.9	81.8	86.4	77.3
June.....	74.1	107.8	97.6	82.0	83.8	87.5
July.....	108.9	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0	94.0
Aug.....	111.2	102.5	84.9	75.1	87.5	87.5
Sept.....	106.5	102.9	85.1	71.4	82.0	82.0
Oct.....	98.4	103.3	89.1	74.5	78.5	78.5
Nov.....	87.8	107.1	92.0	76.0	75.3	75.3
Dec.....	81.3	110.5	96.7	82.4	77.5	77.5

*Subject to revision.

Turning to the heavy industries, we find conditions much the same as in the preceding month, except that sentiment has improved. Steel buying continued to lag and average daily production showed a greater than seasonal decline. Of the leading consumers, the construction industry appears to have been the only one to increase commitments. Orders for rails and railroad equipment, except locomotives, were sharply below the May level.

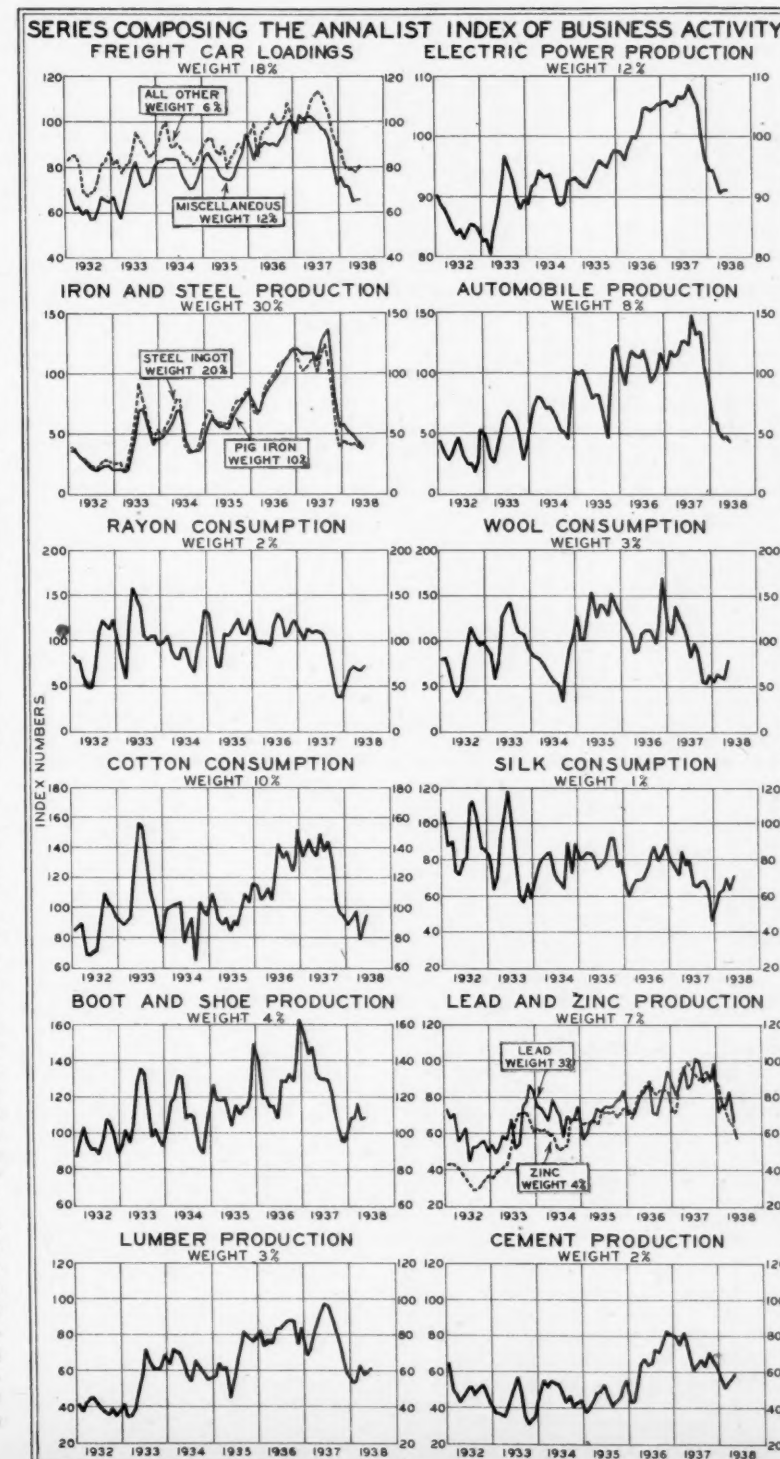
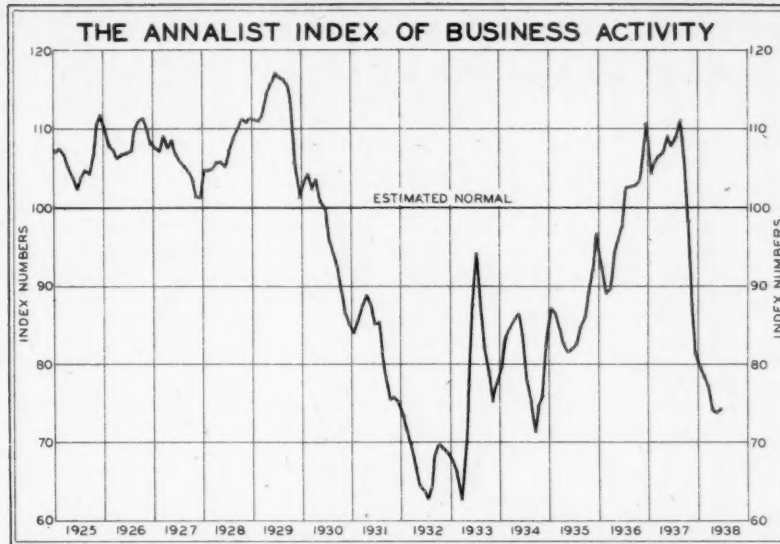
Automobile production turned downward but conditions are now improving. Our seasonally adjusted monthly index dropped to the lowest level since November, 1933, but in the second week of July, the weekly index rebounded sharply.

The building materials industries represented in the combined index have been improving moderately. The adjusted index of lumber production showed its second consecutive rise in June and recovered most of the ground lost from March to April. Cement output figures for June are not available but the industry has recorded improvement since last February.

From the standpoint of production, the lead and zinc industries experienced a poor second quarter. But the sales picture brightened perceptibly in June and prices of both metals have increased substantially. Zinc production was sharply reduced in June but stocks continued to rise. The most significant development, however, was a sharp increase in unfilled orders largely because of heavy sales toward the close of the month. Unfilled orders at the end of June totaled 41,785 tons as compared with 23,444 tons at the end of May.

Lead producers curtailed production sharply in May but stocks continued to gain. Since the middle of June, however, lead's position has changed materially. Buying in recent weeks has been heavy and well diversified with most deliveries requested in July.

Freight car loadings showed a greater than seasonal gain and our adjusted index rose to the highest level since last March. The gain in miscellaneous loadings was slight but at least the trend has been upward for the last two months. The principal factor in the gain of the all other loadings index was a sharp rise in seasonally adjusted coal shipments. All other groups also increased on a seasonally adjusted basis except livestock.



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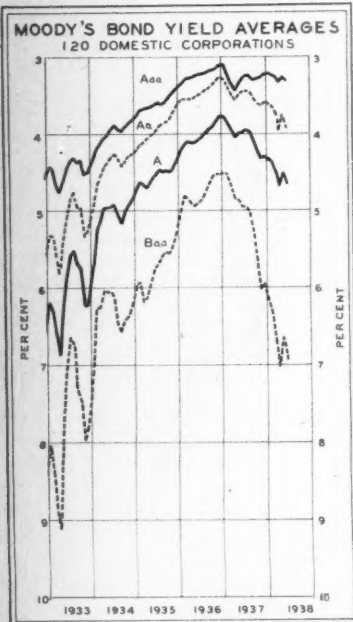
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Easy Money With a Vengeance; Consequences of Bank Lending 'Liberalization'

By S. L. MILLER

THE easy money policy was carried forward with a vengeance during the last three months. On the Federal Reserve Board's part, excess reserves were increased by \$750,000,000 as a result of the lowering of required reserves. On the Treasury's part, much of the former inactive gold fund was used to redeem Treasury bills outstanding, to the tune of \$650,000,000. Money rates naturally fell to new low levels. Treasury bills sold at practically zero yields.



The actual shrinkage of the available instruments of investment as represented by the retirement of Treasury bills, the reduction of reserve requirements, government expenditures in excess of income (especially during April) and an increase of about \$170,000,000 in the monetary gold stock, was particularly effective in relieving pressure on the financial markets. The bond market flourished. Government bonds approached their former record low yields, and although the general corporate list was weak during April and the early part of June, a strong rally, coincident with the rise in stocks, ensued in the third week of June. The highest grade corporate bonds were little changed in price during the upswing, which really amounted to a sharp advance in rails and second grade issues. On the whole, the government and municipal bond markets scored the better advances among the higher grade issues, the rails and the second quality liens the most impressive gains. During July thus far, gilt-edged bonds have remained on a high plateau virtually unchanged from the levels of the end of June.

TABLE I. INTEREST RATES AND EXCESS RESERVES
(Monthly averages of daily figures)

	June, 1938	May, 1938	Apr., 1938	June, 1937
Treasury bonds.....	2.31	2.30	2.43	2.64
Municipal.....	2.90	2.91	3.03	3.11
Corporate: Aaa.....	3.31	3.27	3.35	3.28
Aa.....	3.94	3.78	3.95	3.45
A.....	4.68	4.51	4.70	3.99
Baa.....	6.92	6.85	7.02	4.97
Railroad.....	3.99	3.90	3.99	13.60
Treasury bills.....	0.02	0.03	0.08	10.58
Bankers' acceptances.....	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48
Commercial paper.....	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.00
Customers' loans:				
New York City.....	2.36	2.40	2.36	2.34
8 Northern and Eastern cities.....	3.38	3.27	3.26	3.32
27 South'n and Western cities.....	4.14	4.13	4.13	4.18
Excess reserves.....	12,752	2,525	2,071	876

The more significant development in the money market, however, was the widening of the spread between long and short

term interest rates. Considerable pressure has been placed on short-term rates by lenders, especially the larger banks, as a result of the diminution of the supply of short-term evidences of debt brought about by the Treasury, as explained above. The subsequent drop of Treasury bills to zero yields has, in effect, eliminated the last short-term money market in which there has been some demand for funds. In measuring the spread between long and short term rates, therefore, resort must be made to Treasury notes of 3-5 year maturity, which have been assumed to be an adequate indication of the yields on near-by maturities. This has been done in Table II, which shows the relative or percentage spread between Treasury bonds and notes.

TABLE II. RELATIVE SPREAD BETWEEN TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES

	1938			1937		
	Bonds	Notes	% Spread	Bonds	Notes	% Spread
Jan....	2.47	1.13	119	2.29	1.18	94
Feb....	2.46	1.09	126	2.31	1.22	89
Mar....	2.45	1.01	143	2.50	1.42	76
Apr....	2.43	0.94	159	2.74	1.59	72
May....	2.30	0.77	199	2.67	1.48	80
June....	2.31	0.67	245	2.64	1.54	71
July....	...	...	...	2.59	1.44	80
Aug....	...	...	...	2.59	1.45	79
Sept....	...	...	...	2.67	1.50	78
Oct....	...	...	...	2.65	1.42	87
Nov....	...	...	...	2.60	1.31	98
Dec....	...	...	...	2.54	1.27	100

The widening of the spread between long and short governments is significant, not in the decline in the supply of near-by maturity investments or the increase in excess reserves, but in the fact that this development has occurred at a time when many investment advisory services have been recommending a shift into the shorter maturities. This advice has been predicated on the ground that the government will again be a borrower in the open market in the sum of about \$2,500,000,000, as the inevitable result of a \$4,000,000,000 deficit for the next fiscal year,¹ and on the ground that a resumption of the upward trend of business activity will be accompanied by a revival in business borrowing from the banks and in new capital issues floated in the open market.

Conceding that the prospects for an increased demand for funds are good, it is rather doubtful that they have played an important part in the recent drop in the yields on Treasury notes. The Treasury's June 15 financing saw an overwhelming preference for bonds over notes. Investors had the option of converting their old notes into 2½ per cent 20-25 year bonds or 1½ per cent 5-year notes (or accept cash). That they demanded the bonds in a ratio of 3 to 1 is an indication that there has been little trend toward shortening maturities.

As a matter of fact, with excess reserves at \$3,150,000,000 and with the decline in reporting member bank assets of \$2,200,000,000 from the peak, there is little likelihood for any substantial hardening of interest rates within the next twelve months. Bond prices may be expected to form the pattern of a high plateau.

Demand Deposits Counter Decline of Loans and Investments

Perhaps one of the more unusual occurrences in the field of money and banking was the contrary trends displayed by deposits, and total loans and investments, during the quarter. In the

¹It is assumed that the other \$1,500,000,000 will be derived from social security taxes, baby bond sales and a reduction in the Treasury's cash balance.

face of a continuous liquidation of bank credit, which, according to Table III, amounted to \$250,000,000, deposits rose some \$768,000,000. This sharp rise in the money supply is largely attributable to the operations of the Treasury and its much-discussed deficits. Between the middle of April and the end of June the Treasury reduced its deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks by \$564,000,000, and those with reporting member banks by \$231,000,000 between the end of March and the last of June. Included in the expenditures out of the Treasury's deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks was an item of \$170,000,000 for gold, which directly affected member bank deposits and reserves.

The remarkable growth of demand deposits, adjusted, during the last three months, at a time when bank assets were falling, is particularly interesting in view of the particular monetary beliefs of Laughlin Currie, Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Currie

TABLE III. CHANGES IN MEMBER BANK CREDIT
(Millions of Dollars)

	All Banks Reporting	All Banks Outside N. Y.	N. Y. City Banks
Loans—			
Business.....	3,936	-363	-145
Stock market.....	1,235	-50	-26
Other.....	1,537	+14	+15
Total.....	8,321	-450	-158
Securities—			
Government.....	7,770	-8	+56
Govt. guar.....	1,488	+332	+244
Other.....	2,982	-123	-166
Total.....	12,240	+201	+134
Investments—			
Government.....	20,561	-249	-82
Demand deposits adjusted.....	15,036	+768	+177
Time deposits.....	5,239	+21	+7
Interbank deposits.....	5,780	+880	+446
Excess reserves.....	2,900	+1,340	+574
Total.....	51,356	+1,502	+766

has deplored the association of loans and investments with the means of payment. In proposing complete central bank control over money, he asserts that his proposal has its merit "in the fact that it divorces the supply of money from the loaning of money."² Whatever one's views as to the soundness of Mr. Currie's ideas, it is important to know that he has sufficient influence to direct central banking and Treasury monetary policy, and that from now on the Federal Reserve authorities will attempt consciously to vary the supply of money in order to stabilize business activity. Commodity prices, industrial production and the national income will now be the criteria determining Federal Reserve policy, and not the composition of bank assets, that is, the accommodation of the credit needs of agriculture and commerce, which has been the avowed purpose of the Federal Reserve System since its inception.

Liberalization of Bank Examination Standards

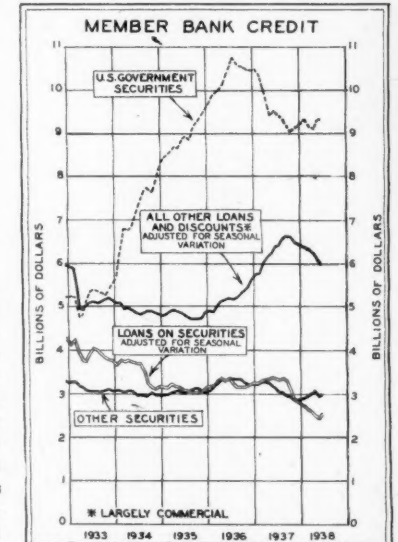
If central banking policy is to be solely effected by the manipulation of the supply of money, one may well question why Marriner S. Eccles was so concerned with the revision and liberalization of bank examination procedure, as evidenced in his letter to Senator Vandenberg and by his dispute with the other governmental banking agencies. Mr. Eccles is evidently convinced that the creation of deposits through government spending is not enough to bring about a quick and lasting

recovery, because such deposits are cursed with slow velocity. Table IV presents statistical evidence that the composition of bank assets does have an important influence over the velocity of bank deposits and thus over the supply of money. Table IV also explains Mr. Eccles's desire for liberalized bank loan procedure. "Deposits created through business borrowing are used directly to purchase supplies, pay wages, etc., and, therefore, possess a higher velocity than those created through governmental fiscal operations."

TABLE IV. THE INFLUENCE OF LOANS ON DEPOSIT VELOCITY
(Monthly Averages for December)

	% Loans to Total Loans and In- vestments.	De- posit Velo- city.	% Loans to Total Loans and In- vestments.	De- posit Velo- city.	
1920.....	80	104	1930.....	71	99
1921.....	77	97	1931.....	64	78
1922.....	72	98	1932.....	55	60
1923.....	73	104	1933.....	51	64
1924.....	71	98	1934.....	42	63
1925.....	73	109	1935.....	39	62
1926.....	74	116	1936.....	40	67
1927.....	72	126	1937.....	44	60
1928.....	73	168	1938*.....	41	50
1929.....	76	130			

Mr. Eccles charged that Federal and State bank examination policies were too restrictive, that such policies "identified liquidity with soundness," and that they interfered with the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policies. He recommended the extension of loans to small businesses which were in need of working or fixed capital, urging that banks be permitted to buy the securities of small business concerns to whom existing underwriting facilities were not available.



On the other side, the Comptroller of the Currency and the FDIC maintained that a bank's primary duty was to its depositors, and that any loosening of examination standards would weaken their position. In the final analysis, when the new rules were adopted, they showed that Mr. Eccles was upheld. The old classification of loans as "slow," "doubtful" and "loss" was abandoned in favor of four new classes numerically designated Groups I-IV. The new classification, in effect, added an intermediary group between "doubtful" and "loss." Group I includes loans the repayment of which is assured; Group II, loans which involve a substantial degree of risk and in which there is the possibility of future loss; Group III, loans the ultimate collection of which is doubtful but the loss unascertainable in amount, and Group IV, loans estimated as loss. Fifty per cent of III and all of IV are to be deducted in computing net sound capital. The extension of loans, whether for fixed or working capital, is to be made on the basis of intrinsic value rather than on liquidity.

The Comptroller of the Currency also

²Laughlin Currie, "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States," p. 152.

Continued on Page 110

National Government: Cost of the New Deal to Date; Estimated 1938-39 Cost

WASHINGTON.

NOW that the official figures show a deficit of \$4,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, we can be tolerably sure that it will be no less than \$5,000,000,000. The President in January led us to believe that expenditures could be stabilized at a level of about \$7,000,000,000 per year and balanced by returning prosperity. In July, without the least mention of economy or of a future balance, he announces that spending will be in the magnitude of \$9,000,000,000, a plain under-estimate.

So deficit financing must continue. The end is not in sight, for in the fiscal year 1940 the money appropriated this year still will be pouring out in heavy volume.

Leaving aside for the moment the broader implications, the budget statement of last week bears some analysis as a starting point for this study in scarlet ink. It is a slippery document. Weeks of research would lead only to a tangle of figures which would have to be explained by elaborate footnotes. But in general outline, the following points are outstanding.

RECEIPTS seem fairly enough stated, though bearishly. Having cut the January estimate which was said to be conservative, from \$5,900,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, slashing the items dependent upon business and employment, the Treasury actuaries do not seem to have relied upon an upturn to help balance their books. In fact, some observers think the estimate may turn out to be a little low although probably not enough to make a substantial difference in the deficit.

EXPENDITURES, however, are open to much doubt. Past performance suggests that some of the agencies may spend a little under their estimates. But there is no 10 per cent budget reserve plan in effect this year. Last year's was not very fruitful. Such few savings as may be effected will be swallowed by a number of large items.

Outright omissions from the budget

have been made by a change in Treasury bookkeeping wherein the disbursements of several important agencies are no longer carried as current expenditures but are financed by the units concerned through issuance of their own Federally guaranteed debentures. Such agencies include RFC, Commodity Credit Corp., Export-Import Banks, and United States Housing Authority.

Relief seems to have been under-estimated. The budget statement contemplates an outlay by WPA of \$1,635,000,000 in eight months and \$500,000,000 in the last four months of the fiscal year. But the President can squeeze the initial sum into seven months instead of eight. Even if he does not, the policy of carrying 3,000,000 WPA workers, with \$5 per month pay raises in some areas, will melt away the available funds and it is hard to see how \$500,000,000 will suffice to end the year when it is remembered that \$250,000,000 was appropriated this March as a deficiency item, though none was contemplated in January.

The PWA figure of \$400,000,000 for loans and grants may be a bit low, inasmuch as a large part of the non-Federal program is made up of small projects which move faster than big ones. Taking the estimate at its face value, however, it appears that the immediate pump-priming value of public works program was much over-rated in the ballyhoo of two weeks ago and that it still will be merrily in progress in the election year 1940.

Only \$100,000,000 is allowed for deficiencies and supplemental estimates for the year, an absurdly low figure in the light of past experience. The interest on public debt figure of \$976,000,000 has not been revised upward from the January estimate.

It seems safe to say that, when the

budget statement foresees the expenditure of \$9,000,000,000, an actual outlay of \$10,000,000,000 is the least to expect.

THE NATIONAL DEBT has been made to appear as small as possible by the hocus pocus of omitting the expenditures of RFC and other financing agencies from the budget. For years, while these agencies were bringing in more money through the recovery of assets than they paid out, they were carried with the footnote "excess of credits; deduct" which made for a substantial under statement of current expenditures. Now that the flow is outward again, the change is made.

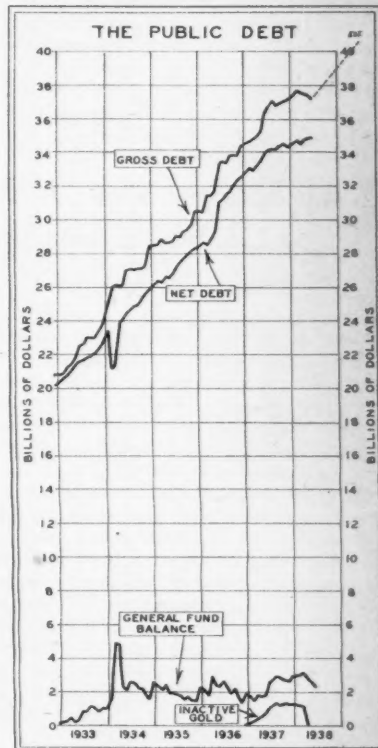
By reducing the working balance in the general fund by \$500,000,000, the increase in the public debt will be held to \$3,485,000,000, according to the budget statement, thus bringing it above \$40,500,000,000, not counting contingent obligations.

Because of an estimated \$680,000,000 available for investment in special issues (Social Security returns, etc.), it is said that the amount to be financed on the market will be \$2,805,000,000. This, too, is an evident underestimate, particularly when it is remembered that offerings will be made in the obligations of financing agencies as well as the bonds and notes of the Treasury.

COMPARISONS with prior years are difficult because of the changes which have been made in Treasury accounting. The accompanying table gives a fair picture of the receipts, but expenditure items are not in all cases strictly comparable across the columns. The table is based on a functional itemization published in the January budget estimate, with the revised estimate for 1939 and the actual for 1938 somewhat rearranged to line up with the earlier figures.

One curious feature of last week's statement is the listing of several large construction items, totaling more than a half billion dollars, under the regular departmental expenditures rather than under public works. By this device, the recovery and relief item, which did not include PWA, was stated at \$2,649,000,000, as compared with \$2,263,000,000 for fiscal 1938. For some inscrutable reason, the Administration chose to understate the growth of the works and relief outlay by bulging the departmental expenditures.

IMPLICATIONS of a national debt of more than \$40,000,000,000 may be that a danger point has been reached. Earlier,



when the debt was much less, the President stated that advisers had told him the country could safely stand a debt of \$35,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. Here we are within these brackets. No financial catastrophe has yet occurred. They are talking now of human budgets and of real assets—buildings, and works, and roads—which the government could place a value on if it kept its books like a corporation and thus wipe out the red ink.

It is further pointed out that the debts of national and local governments in this country are small as compared with other nations and that we can stand a lot more.

Table I. Federal Receipts and Expenditures
As Shown by Various Budget Statements*
(Fiscal Years Ended June 30; Millions of Dollars)

	Receipts										Total 1934-39.	Est. Total 1934-39.
	Revised Est. 1939.	Jan. Est. 1938.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.		
Internal revenue:												
Income tax	2,013	2,414	2,635	2,156	1,427	1,099	818	746	813	813	8,137	10,150
Social security:												
Social Security Act	506	599	604	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	1,362
Carriers and employees	85	117	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	235
Total social security	591	716	754	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	1,597
Processing taxes	...	...	...	...	77	521	353	...	...	...	951	951
Unjust enrichment tax	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1,919	2,200	2,279	2,181	2,010	1,657	1,470	858	9,597	11,516	9,597	11,516
Total internal revenue	4,523	5,330	5,674	4,597	3,514	3,277	2,641	1,604	19,703	24,226	19,703	24,226
Customs	278	390	359	486	387	343	313	251	1,888	2,166	1,888	2,166
Miscellaneous receipts	199	199	209	210	216	179	162	224	976	1,175	976	1,175
Total receipts	5,000	5,919	6,242	5,293	4,117	3,799	3,116	2,079	22,567	27,567	22,567	27,567
Expenditures												
Operating expenses:												
Departmental	1,318	760	1,100	815	734	555	475	638	3,679	4,997	3,679	4,997
National defense	1,050	991	974	889	870	656	500	634	3,889	4,939	3,889	4,939
Veterans' pensions, etc.	544	539	582	1,128	2,349	606	554	849	5,219	5,763	5,219	5,763
Interest on public debt	976	976	926	866	749	821	757	689	4,119	5,095	4,119	5,095
Refunds, etc.	76	51	100	48	41	39	63	70	291	367	291	367
Total operating expenses	3,964	3,317	3,682	3,746	4,743	2,677	2,349	2,879	17,197	21,161	17,197	21,161
Public works and relief:												
Public works	737	620	578	1,079	912	763	613	489	3,945	4,682	3,945	4,682
Unemployment relief	2,587	1,266	2,148	2,467	2,342	2,361	1,853	360	11,171	13,758	11,171	13,758
Total works and relief	3,324	1,886	2,726	3,546	3,254	3,124	2,466	849	15,116	18,440	15,116	18,440
Agricultural Adjustment program	700	586	362	516	542	743	290	...	2,453	3,153	2,453	3,153
Social security:												
Social Security Act	748	813	678	448	28	...	...	...	1,154	1,902	1,154	1,902
Railroad Retirement Act	82	120	146	6	...	...	...	...	152	234	152	234
Total social security	830	933	824	454	28	...	...	...	1,306	2,136	1,306	2,136
Other items (net)	167	148	107	260	91	259	1,640	983	1,655	1,822	1,655	1,822
Total expenditures	8,985	6,869	7,701	8,001	8,476	6,802	6,745	4,681	37,726	46,711	37,726	46,711
Net deficit	3,985	950	1,459	2,707	4,360	3,002	3,630	2,602	15,158	19,143	15,158	19,143
Debt retirement	100	202	65	104	403	574	360	462	1,506	1,606	1,506	1,606
Gross deficit	4,085	1,152	1,524	2,811	4,763	3,576	3,990	3,064	16,664	20,749	16,664	20,749
Gross public debt	40,650	38,528	37,165	36,425	33,779	29,701	27,053	22,539	...	...	...	...

*More specifically, this table is based primarily on the table printed on Page X of The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939, with the latest revised budget estimate of the Treasury, which was made public early in July, 1938, added. In view of certain changes in classifications, the latest revised budget estimates, with respect to individual items, were aligned with the figures for previous years as accurately as possible on the basis of available information.

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In a recent book by Randolph Leigh, the United States debt is given as 17 per cent of the national wealth; Great Britain at 53 per cent; France at 69 per cent; and Italy at 42 per cent. Germany is listed at 16 per cent, having virtually wiped out internal debts in the inflation period. Without commenting on the validity of these figures, there is a tenable case for saying that we are far from red ruin.

Yet the shoe may begin to pinch within a few months as it becomes necessary to float several billions in government obligations to finance this year's program. The government bond market has been artificially raised by the blunder of destituting gold all at once and retiring short-term obligations at a time when no long-term bonds were being sold. Some banks bought governments with the hope of selling later at a profit. When the time for unloading comes, the market for governments may react. If the new offerings are made at a time when business is better and there is some resumption of industrial financing, and if the government issues are less heavily oversubscribed, there may be further reaction.

Easy Money With a Vengeance; Consequences Of Bank Lending 'Liberalization'

Continued from Page 108

revised his regulations concerning investments of member banks. All securities were divided into four classes. In Group I were placed all those bonds, rated or unrated, of distinctly investment character. Bonds in Group II are primarily speculative in character. Group III consists of defaulted securities, and Group IV stocks. Neither appreciation nor depreciation of Group I securities (of the highest quality) will be shown in bank reports; whereas 50 per cent of the net depreciation on Group II securities will be deducted in computing net sound capital. Net depreciation in Groups III and IV will be classified as loss. Bonds in Group II will be valued at the average market price for the eighteen months preceding examination. Bond premiums must be amortized.

Significant of the new investment regulations is the circumstance that securities which are not marketable can be purchased by banks, if the issuing firm can demonstrate its ability to service such securities, if the debt matures within ten years and if repayments are provided for on the instalment plan so that 75 per cent of the loan shall be extinguished by the maturity date. Hence, it can be seen that in a substantial way the recommendations of the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board were accepted.

As for the banks, the new rules emphasize the investment to maturity policy. Bond prices are no longer to be valued at market prices, so that changes in interest rates may no longer affect the position of the banks so long as the investment quality of their securities is maintained. On the whole, the investment to maturity policy is much sounder than that which would have the banks speculating on fluctuations in money rates.

On the other hand, the emphasis placed by the new procedure on "sound" loans for fixed or working capital purposes certainly cannot meet with the approval of those who have an eye on the fact that such loans are the backing for demand deposits. In the face of a financial crisis, liquidation will be almost impossible. As for the new securities of small business enterprises, not only will there be no liquidity but also no marketability.

But it has been maintained with reason that in times of any financial crisis liquidity and marketability are worthless. Liquidation is impossible anyway.

Of course, the offerings for this year will be absorbed. There can be no strike of capital against financing the New Deal. Nevertheless, there will be increasing difficulties which will lead to agitation for more and more control of the banking system which is well on the way to being socialized already.

In other countries, where democratic governments have started deficit financing and have frightened private capital out of work-creating investment, there has been an increasing trend toward forcing capital into use. In the extreme cases, a closed economy is reached. Russia is all the way there. Germany is in transition, with its attempts to control foreign exchange now resulting in a trade deadlock with Brazil.

Our nation is rich and strong. Its monetary system can stand a great deal more abuse. But each spending spree weakens it a little, leaves bigger headaches and forms the habit for bigger sprees to come. This sort of thing leads to actions which no sober nation would contemplate, on to a final reckoning. It is high time to begin tapering off.

Probably the only answer to this argument is that the assets of the banks were not liquid in the first place or there would not have been any financial crisis. The new rules appear to do what John Law tried to do in the eighteenth century. If deposit banking were in existence in France in those days he probably would have got away with it too.

Will the New Rules Mean a Decline in Government Lending?

In the July bulletin the Federal Reserve Board strikes an optimistic note. After discussing the purposes of the new program as an opportunity for the banking system to modernize its lending and investment policies and to broaden its services to the community, the bulletin goes on to state: "As the banks avail themselves of the opportunity, the necessity

TABLE V. OUTSTANDING LOANS OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF MAY 31, 1938
(Thousands of dollars)

	Total.	% of Total.
RFC	1,210,980	15.8
Commodity Credit Corp.	227,564	3.0
Export-Import Bank	18,847	0.2
PWA	29,384	0.4
U. S. Housing Authority	11,043	0.1
Regional Agr. Credit Corp.	14,834	0.2
U. S. Maritime Commission	67,467	0.9
Federal Land Banks	2,042,947	26.7
Fed. Int. Credit Banks	217,487	2.8
Fed. Farm Mgt. Corp.	798,862	10.4
Banks for Cooperatives	78,498	1.0
Home Loan Banks	186,510	2.4
HOLC	2,281,884	29.8
FDIC	25,187	0.3
Other	439,228	5.7
Total	7,652,967	100.0
Banks	178,681	2.3
Railroads	467,774	6.1
Insurance Co.	30,835	0.4
Building and Loan Assoc.	188,820	2.5
Mortgage Loan Co.	83,764	1.1
Cooperative Assoc.	97,007	1.3
States, Territories, etc.	127,428	1.7
Ship construction and reconditioning loans	67,467	0.9
Mortgage loans	5,209,524	68.1
Crop, livestock and commodity loans	544,479	7.1
Other	657,188	8.6
Total	7,652,967	100.0

†Not classified elsewhere.

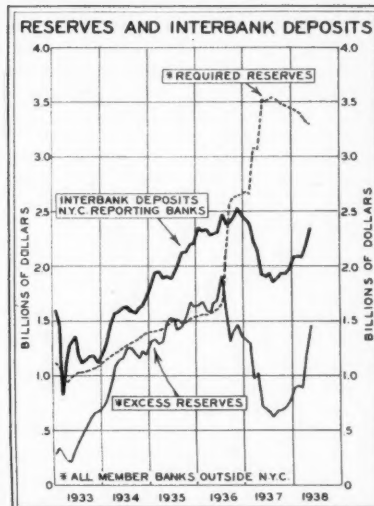
will be diminished for creation of government agencies to furnish credit facilities which the banks should provide." In this connection it would be interesting to know just how much of the loans extended by existing agencies could be taken over by the banks under the present liberalization program. With this purpose in view, Table V has been compiled, showing the total loans of all governmental corpora-

*The Federal Reserve Bulletin, July, 1938, page 564.

tions and agencies outstanding as of May 31, 1938. It is self-evident that most of the RFC loans to railroads and banks and most of the HOLC and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation loans (and so on down the line) could not be extended by the banks today even under the new regulations. Obviously the board is too optimistic on this point, for in most instances governmental credit agencies have been created to perform functions not properly carried on by the commercial banks even under the new banking philosophy.

The Abolition of Interbank Deposits

In line with the evident desire for more power to administer what is thought to be the true functions of the central bank, Administration officials are reported by The Wall Street Journal of July 12, 1938,



to be studying new banking legislation. One of the concrete proposals being discussed involves the practical elimination of bankers' balances. Under this proposal, member banks holding deposits for other banking institutions must hold a reserve of 100 per cent against such deposits. The reason for this suggested change in the banking system is graphically presented in the accompanying chart which compares required and excess reserves of all member banks outside New

York City with the "due to" deposits held by metropolitan reporting member banks.

The custom of out-of-town banks of keeping their idle balances with correspondents has complicated the control policy of the central bank. As the chart shows, when reserve requirements were first raised, the banks outside New York City met them by drawing on their idle balances with the Federal Reserve Banks. In the course of the second increase in requirements, however, these banks drew down both their excess balances with the central bank and with the New York City institutions, which had to bear the brunt of the Federal Reserve Board's control. The rest of the episode is history.

Suffice it to say that the board is not taking any chances of another such occurrence which might render its control ineffective. At the present time, it is doubtful that the large New York City institutions would seriously object to the elimination of bankers' balances, investment opportunities being so scarce. In order to maintain perspective, however, one must remember that present circumstances are abnormal, and that usually not more than \$1,000,000,000 of interbank deposits have been held in New York. With the restrictions on stock market trading it is open to question whether the New York money market will ever absorb even the former normal amount of funds coming here from other banking institutions.

Although the institution of this policy might well be accompanied by an orderly adaptation of the banking system to the new conditions, its very institution may at present defeat the Reserve Board's purposes. A shifting of these balances out of New York to the reserve banks, or the inauguration of a 100 per cent reserve against them by the New York banks, would obviously involve a contraction of bank credit, and another weakening of the bond market. Eventually the out-of-town banks would make loans and purchase securities directly in the New York market, so that the situation would right itself. The disturbance that would probably occur in the meantime, however, makes it unlikely that the elimination of interbank deposits will get beyond the discussion stage for some time to come.

Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally

Continued from Page 105

banking machinery brings up again the wisdom of such private sales as a permanent policy. It is held that the temporary advantage of casting loose from a banker is more than offset by the loss of banking connections for the future. Another disadvantage may be that it places a company in a debt position from which it cannot escape without paying a premium. The \$25,000,000 fifteen-year loan recently

IMPORTANT ISSUES PLACED PRIVATELY

\$5,000,000 Bendix Aviation Corp. deb 3½%, 1942.
18,000,000 Consolidated Gas El. Lt. & Pwr. 3½%, 1968.*
2,000,000 Devco & Reynolds Co. 4½%, 1944.
5,700,000 Iowa Power & Lt. 4s, 1968.
2,300,000 Long Island Lighting 4s, 1960.
20,000,000 New England Tel. & Tel. 3½%, 1968.
10,000,000 New York & Queens El. Lt. & Pwr. 3½%, 1968.
15,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric 3½%, 1966.
25,000,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. 15 yr. loan.
5,000,000 Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), 3½%, 1948.
*Through White, Weld & Co.

placed privately by the Shell Union Oil Corporation illustrates this point. The borrower is now estopped from taking advantage of bond market slumps to redeem bonds at a discount. The Shell Union 5 per cent debentures due 1947 and the 5 per cent debentures due in 1949 both sold as low as 47 in 1932. With sinking fund requirements calling for only \$7,800,000, the company retired over \$50,000,000 of these two issues and a subsidiary issue by

that time. The point made is not that a company should sell bonds on the basis of retiring them at a discount, but that as a practical managerial problem, such opportunities present themselves when security issues are widely distributed.

Impetus has been given to these private sales by the heavy costs of SEC registration. In my opinion this is, however, not the only cause. The lack of interest on the part of the individual investor is undoubtedly equally responsible.

Role of the Capital Market

In the Twenties, the capital markets were a valuable adjunct to business prosperity. Since that time it is evident that the importance of the capital market has abruptly declined to the vanishing point. From 1933 to mid-1937, working capital played a major part in the business revival. In the last year and a half, a new depression and the influence of the undistributed profits tax have worked to delete and freeze working capital. Any future period of prosperity, therefore, will definitely depend upon a revived capital market. The relatively good showing of many recent new issues and the gradual increase in volume during May and June suggest a better trend for the balance of the year. The action of the capital market will be a

Continued on Page 132

Late Upturn in Commodities May Mark End of One Year's Decline in Prices

By LA RUE APPLIGATE

WHOLESALE commodity prices began to advance in the closing weeks of the second quarter, thus ending a decline which had lasted almost a year. The pace of the rise has abated somewhat since the end of June, but most financial observers believe that the lows of the 1937-38 bear market in commodities have been passed.

Although a few of the speculative commodities, notably cotton, silk and rubber began to show signs of life beforehand, the real rally in commodities was undoubtedly set off by the boomlet in stocks which began on June 20. With stocks rising, most commodities found higher ground to their liking and followed in the wake of the stock market. Two important exceptions to higher prices have been wheat and sugar. Wheat rallied in the first two weeks of June, but later slumped heavily on large crop prospects, slack export demand and a disappointing loan rate. Sugar has suffered from an excessive quota.

One of the most important developments of the last quarter was the unexpected cut in finished steel prices. The reductions averaged about 9 per cent and are important for several reasons. In the first place, the cut in finished steel prices was the first change in more than fourteen months and came at a time when stocks and raw materials—particularly steel scrap—were on the upgrade. Second, the cut brings into the spotlight the question of wages. Unless the steel companies should receive an extraordinarily large amount of business they cannot maintain present wage scales at prevailing steel prices.

For the past month rumors have flown thick and fast concerning a possible reduction in steel wages. Should the steel executives be successful in lowering their labor costs similar reductions would undoubtedly take place in other industries, especially the automobile field. A lowering of wages in automobile and other factories would probably bring about a reduction in manufactured goods prices which would serve to bring prosperity back that much quicker.

As usual in depressions, prices of raw materials and semi-finished products declined more sharply in the first six months of 1938 than prices of finished goods. The

spread between the three items indeed appears to be about what one would expect on the basis of experience. In view of the inflexibility of wage rates and rising tax costs it is somewhat remarkable that prices of finished goods have been readjusted downward as promptly as indicated by the accompanying chart.

From a political standpoint the fact that prices of farm products have declined more drastically than non-farm prices is at once ironical and disturbing. It is ironical in view of the huge sums spent by the government to bring the ratio of farm to non-farm prices back to "parity." It is disturbing because of the danger that it may lead to still more futile efforts to legislate higher farm prices. It is a question whether the average farmer is more impressed by the futility of past measures or by a desire for increased subsidies. In view of the absence of agitation of the kind and quantity that occurred in the 1930-32 period of low prices, one might readily jump to the conclusion that the farmer is getting fed up with price fixing. But the absence of agitation, on the other hand, may merely reflect the fact that the agitators are now ensconced in governmental positions.

Cotton

THE slow but persistent rise of cotton between May 30, when the July option dropped under 7.70 cents, and June 20, when the same contract sold over 8.50 cents, probably had a great deal to do with the extraordinary boom in stocks which developed on June 20. A similar rise in almost any other commodity would probably not mean very much, but cotton is known to be one of the first to feel the effects of improved business. Cotton was one of the first to emerge from the 1929-32 depression and present indications are that it will establish the same record for the Roosevelt depression.

For the second quarter as a whole, cotton's record was not very good. At the end of March, July cotton was about 8.60 and by the end of June it was roughly 10 points higher. Despite the small quarter-to-quarter gain, however, cotton options traveled over a 300-point range during the three months ended June 30, so there was ample opportunity for profits if one were nimble enough.

Perhaps the outstanding development in cotton during the second quarter was the marked change in sentiment which took place. About the end of March a well-known observer made the following statement:

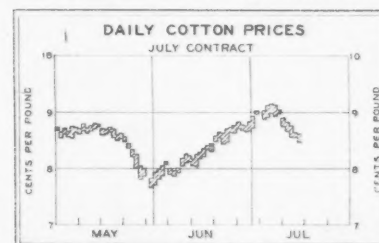
It is seldom that cotton has faced a more depressing array of factors, both of an intrinsic and collateral nature, than those that have appeared in the past week. Here is a partial list: A tense and disturbing world political situation, gloomy trade reports, including dwindling consumption, prospects of further domestic curtailment, increased estimates of world cotton production and mounting discouragement over our domestic business outlook.

While not all observers were so pessimistic, the cotton trade was prepared to spend a very dull Summer. To some extent their pessimism was warranted. Cotton collapsed from over 9 cents in the middle of April to under 7½ cents by the end of May. Consumption of cotton in April was only 414,392 bales, the smallest for that month since 1932. Our seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption was only 79.3 per cent of estimated normal in

April as compared with 96.8 in March. In addition, crop reports indicated that the domestic yield would be about as high as the law permitted and that growth in other countries was large. All in all, things looked pretty black around the end of May and it appeared that the only factor supporting cotton prices was the government loan.

However, the pessimism that was so evident at the end of March has by now been displaced by a degree of optimism not seen in cotton circles since the early part of 1937. Along with raw cotton prices, quotations on both finished and unfinished goods have turned upward. Mills have re-entered the market for raws; manufacturers have stepped up production and retailers are in the market for goods.

At this stage of the game it is impossible to tell what will be the final outcome of the current boom in cotton. In many respects today's conditions are like those existent in the Spring of 1933 just before the ill-fated textile boom of that year. Be-



tween April and July, 1933, the price of spot cotton soared from 6.40 to 11.75 cents, while cotton consumption jumped from but 90 per cent of normal in March to 157 per cent in June. By the end of 1933 cotton prices had lost about half of their gains, while consumption had slumped to under 80 per cent.

In 1933 the cotton trade was stimulated by three factors. First, inventories were at a low level and needed rebuilding; second, prices were whirled upward because of inflationary sentiment, and, third, manufacturers were anxious to produce as much as they could before the NRA increased their operating costs, while retailers bought in order to stock up at low prices.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	July 15, 1938	July 7, 1937	July 16, 1936	Ch'ge
—Wk. End, Thursday—				
1938.	1938.	1937.		P. C.
Movement Into Sight:				
During week.....	61	47	48	+ 27.1
Since Aug. 1.....	13,579		12,975	+ 4.7
Deliveries During Week:				
To domestic mills.....	56	55	64	- 12.5
Since Aug. 1.....	13,579		12,975	+ 4.7
To foreign mills.....	66	86	72	- 8.3
To all mills.....	122	141	136	- 10.3
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:				
To domestic mills.....	5,478		7,976	- 31.3
To foreign mills.....	5,224		5,224	0.0
To all mills.....	10,702		13,200	- 18.9
Exports:				
During week.....	38	45	18	+111.1
Since Aug. 1.....	5,568		5,422	+ 2.7
World Visible Supply				
(Thursday):				
World total.....	5,758	5,819	3,027	+ 90.2
Week's change.....	-61	-94	-88	
U. S. A. only.....	4,424	4,457	1,959	+125.8

A somewhat similar set of conditions exists today. Inventories are reported as low. Inflationary psychology, while apparent, is not quite so marked as it was in 1933. Manufacturers are willing to step up production now because the provisions of the new Wages and Hours Bill go into effect in a few months, and while the new legislation may not raise costs to any great extent there will be some increase. Until a few more months have passed it

will be impossible to tell whether or not the present activity in the textile industry is a false alarm. In any event, today's conditions correspond closely enough with the 1933 status to bear watching.

In the week ended July 16 cotton receded about \$2 a bale, thus erasing about one-third of the rally between the end of May and the early part of July. According to trade sources, traders sold contracts principally because of the lack of any news to sustain the recent sharp advance. October closed at 8.59 on Saturday, off 35 points during the week.

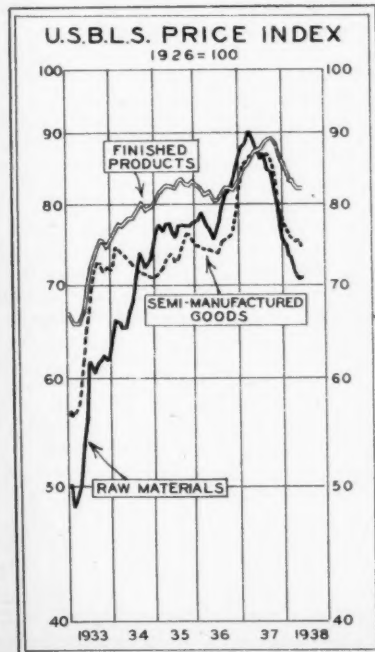
The Grains

WHEAT traders went through an exciting three months, although the final outcome probably did not please any one in grain circles but the shorts. Between the end of March and the end of June Chicago wheat lost about 10 cents a bushel, or 14 per cent. A brief rally in the early part of this month was cut short when the government announced a rather disappointing loan rate. At the close of last week July wheat was under 70 cents for the first time in seven weeks, while sentiment in trade circles was probably at a new low since the last depression.

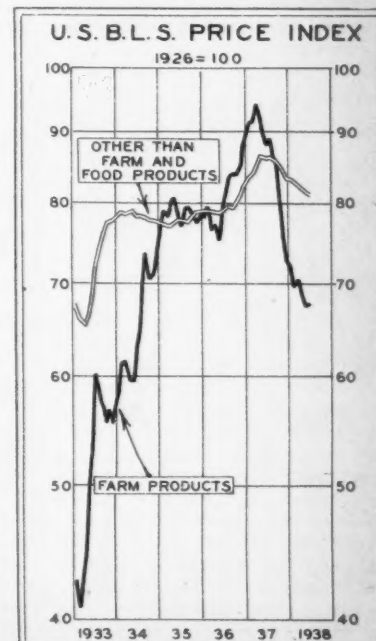
The poor action of wheat is solely the result of large crops and relatively little demand. Early in May the government announced that the Winter wheat crop would probably total 754,153,000 bushels, the largest on record with the single exception of 1931. A large crop had been expected by the trade, however, and for a time wheat held its ground well. On May 16, though, wheat slumped under a flood of selling, and the liquidation persisted for the remainder of the month, when the July option was down to 67½ cents, the lowest since May, 1933.

No sooner had wheat touched the lows than it turned abruptly around to rise almost 16 cents a bushel in two weeks. Buying was prompted by reports of extensive rust damage throughout most of the belt. At the height of the early June rise some observers were counting on a reduction of 150,000,000 bushels in the crop because of rust damage.

When the government issued its official estimate of the crop, however, the Winter wheat yield was placed at 715,000,000



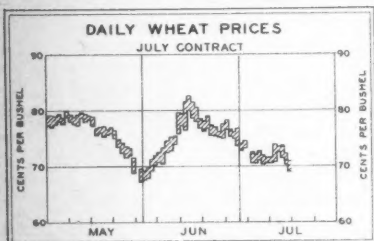
This chart brings up to date the long-range price chart published in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938. The raw materials index for June, on the basis of complete figures, was slightly higher than shown above.



This chart brings up to date the long-range price chart published in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938. The farm products index for June, on the basis of complete figures, was slightly higher than shown above.

bushels, only 40,000,000 bushels less than the first estimate. The total crop, including Spring wheat, is estimated at 967,412,000 bushels, the second largest in the history of this country.

Last Friday the Department of Agriculture announced that wheat loan rates would average between 59 and 60 cents a bushel. Despite the 7-cent storage allowance, the final rate is a far cry from the 80 cents a bushel predicted by some observers in the early part of this month. Wheat sold off upon release of the loan rates, indicating that the trade had been expecting a higher rate. The Secretary of Agriculture set the lowest rate permissible under the law, for which he should be commended. A high loan rate would have boosted the domestic price to a level that would have automatically cut off our export market.



This year's near-record crop has started a round of agitation for severe acreage reduction next year. The Department of Agriculture announced over the weekend that it had set 55,000,000 acres as its goal, or 26,000,000 acres less than the total for this year. Between 1931 and 1938 an average of 70,000,000 acres was seeded to wheat by American farmers.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Jones	Moody's
					Index	Index
July 12...	8.84	89%	74%	9.72	50.97	146.6
July 13...	8.67	89	74%	9.79	50.63	147.5
July 14...	8.68	88%	73	9.45	50.09	146.3
July 15...	8.69	87	73%	9.45	49.95	146.8
July 16...	8.64	85%	72%			

For sources of data see The Annalist of July 13, 1938.

Based on a total yield of 967,000,000 bushels, the domestic surplus will probably total about 450,000,000 bushels, or greater than the 378,000,000-bushel carry-over in 1932. That this year's surplus should exceed all previous ones—despite the mighty efforts the government has made in recent years to reduce crops—is a powerful argument against crop-control schemes in general. Nevertheless, the government now proposes to cut wheat acreage by more than 30 per cent, trusting that Mother Nature will not permit a drought to cut our 1939 crop to virtually nothing.

WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS

(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat, as reported by Broomhall)

	Week Ended	Aug. 1 to
	July 9, 1938	July 10, 1938
From:	1938	1937
North America	3,809	1,440
Argentina	2,688	1,408
Australia	3,257	2,056
Russia	824	42,808
Danube	344	1,064
India	992	1,008
Other	264	6,288
Total	12,178	7,240

Three months ago all wheat interests were looking toward Europe for a solution of their problem. Heavy foreign buying was generally expected, but has failed to materialize. In the past year we have exported about 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is excellent as compared with last year, but not as good as had been expected four or six months ago.

Corn was a pleasing contrast to wheat during the past quarter. With the single exception of a break in the latter part of May, prices held firm during the entire three months. Since the first of the year corn has held in an unusually narrow range, indicating an almost perfect balance between supply and demand.

This year's corn crop will total roughly 2,482,000,000 bushels, as compared with

2,644,995,000 last year and a ten-year average of 2,316,000,000 bushels. Unlike wheat, corn has been favored with a good export demand, which has played no small part in the steadiness of prices. Thus far we have exported almost 120,000,000 bushels of corn. Total season exports will probably be the largest since the 166,084,000 bushels in 1922.

SUGAR

The second quarter of this year was one of the poorest ever experienced by the sugar trade. Prices dropped almost continuously, finally touching the lowest levels since 1934; consumption sagged; stocks increased and, as if there wasn't enough trouble already, the industry suffered from strikes.

September domestic sugar began the quarter at about 2.20 cents a pound, but by the middle of April had sunk to under 2 cents for the first time since the beginning of 1935. Selling persisted until the contract had sold under 1.80, at which level support was evident. After traveling in a narrow price range for more than two months, sugar finally woke up last week and prices spurted sharply. There was no special news to account for the sudden rally, but most observers attributed the rise to the fact the sugar was "sold out."

Consumption of sugar so far this year makes a very poor comparison with 1937. According to Department of Agriculture statistics, deliveries in the first six months totaled only 2,825,223 short tons, a drop

of more than 13 per cent as compared with 3,250,149 tons in the corresponding months of last year. Consumption in the early part of 1937, however, was aided somewhat by the fact that consumers bought larger-than-usual supplies in order to dodge AAA taxes. Nevertheless, this year's showing is extremely disappointing and has furnished the bears with much ammunition.

Sugar is an excellent example of the futility of government control. Although the trade is paying large taxes in order to support the AAA program the industry is as badly off now as it has ever been. This year's sugar quota is now 6,780,566 short tons (having been reduced by 81,195 tons in the early part of June), which is between 200,000 and 400,000 tons more than needed. This tremendous surplus has acted as a drag on the sugar market and has plunged the entire industry into deepest gloom. Until the present quota system is made more flexible, or discarded altogether, there is little reason to become optimistic over the outlook for sugar.

COFFEE

While coffee prices have not risen spectacularly in the past quarter there has been a vast improvement in the statistical position of the commodity. If any one wanted an answer as to what would happen if the AAA control programs were thrown out the window all they would have to do is turn to coffee.

Last November, Brazil, the world's largest producer of coffee, decided to abandon its thirty-year destruction scheme. The immediate result was a collapse in coffee prices, the bean tumbling from 8½ cents to a record low of about 5½ cents. Last year March Santos had sold as high as 11½ cents a pound. After the first bursts of selling had subsided, however, it became apparent that dropping the control scheme was one of the best things that could have happened. Prices were lower because the artificial props had been removed, but lower prices mean more consumption.

In the first six months of this year domestic coffee deliveries totaled 6,924,000 bags, actually 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of last year. Considering the severe "recession," coffee made a most impressive showing. Outside of American consumers, Brazil has been the biggest gainer. In the first half of this year 4,471,000 bags of Brazilian coffee arrived on these shores, an increase of 18 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Moreover, the trend points still higher, as June arrivals aggregated 651,300 bags, or 41 per cent greater than the 461,000 bags in June, 1937. Other coffee-producing countries have lost ground.

As a result of the improvement in consumption, the position of coffee is strong at present. On July 1 domestic stocks totaled 1,418,000 bags, as compared with 1,495,500 a year ago.

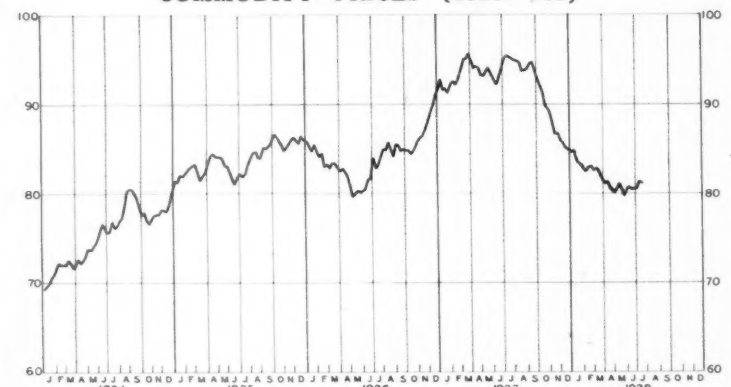
Now that politics are almost out of the coffee picture, it is much easier to forecast the future. If Brazil holds to her present course and maintains a "free and open market," to use the words of Brazilian officials, the future looks bright. True enough, prices probably will not rise to any appreciable extent—indeed, they may even go lower, but that factor is more than offset by the fact that consumption should continue to increase and the coffee trade should enjoy a better and more stable market in the future.

HIDES

After doing almost nothing in the first two and one-half months of the second quarter, hides spurted in a sensational fashion as soon as stocks got under way. In the last week of June, September hides sold under 9 cents, and last week they sold over 11 cents to come within striking distance of the year's high.

Sentiment in the leather industry did an

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chemicals	8. Miscellaneous	All Commodities
1937.	105.2	85.1	78.6	90.7	109.0	70.5	89.8	79.6	95.2
1938.									
Apr. 6.....	77.5	71.3	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.6	69.8	81.0
Apr. 13.....	77.5	71.6	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.0	70.6	81.0
Apr. 20.....	76.4	71.0	58.1	85.7	102.6	66.8	88.0	70.3	80.6
Apr. 27.....	77.0	70.5	58.1	85.2	102.5	66.8	88.0	69.3	80.3
May 4.....	76.0	70.7	57.9	85.0	102.4	66.5	88.0	69.7	80.0
May 11.....	77.0	71.2	57.7	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.1	80.4
May 18.....	78.3	72.7	57.5	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.0	81.1
May 25.....	77.5	72.1	57.1	84.9	100.7	66.5	88.0	69.2	80.5
June 1.....	76.5	70.8	56.6	84.9	100.7	66.1	88.0	69.2	79.8
June 8.....	77.8	71.8	56.4	85.0	100.7	66.1	88.0	69.5	80.5
June 15.....	78.3	72.5	56.4	84.6	100.8	66.1	87.4	69.8	80.7
June 22.....	77.8	72.0	56.4	84.1	101.2	66.1	87.4	70.4	80.4
June 29.....	77.6	72.5	57.1	84.5	97.3	66.1	87.4	71.4	80.6
July 6.....	77.6	72.5	58.0	85.5	97.9	65.1	87.4	71.7	80.6
July 13.....	80.1	73.8	158.4	185.2	96.2	65.1	87.4	71.7	81.4
July 16.....	79.4	73.6	*59.2	85.2	96.2	65.1	87.4	71.5	81.3

Per cent change for week from:
Last week..... -0.9 -0.3 +1.4 0.0 0.0 -0.0 -0.3 -0.1
Last year..... -24.5 -13.5 -24.7 -6.1 -11.7 -7.7 -2.7 -10.2 -14.6

*Preliminary. †Revised. For back figures see THE ANNALIST of July 9, 1937, pages 47 and 48.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

	July 16, 1938	July 9, 1938	July 20, 1937
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.).....	\$1.85	\$1.87	\$1.32
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.).....	.72½-.72½	.71½	1.38
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.).....	.38	.36	.47
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.).....	.69½	.71½	1.02
Barley, malting (bu.).....			.90
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.).....	4.95-5.20	5.05-5.30	7.20-7.60
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	10.36	10.84	14.47
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	9.73	9.36	12.16
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.).....	17.62½	18.25	20.62
Pork, mess (100 lb.).....	.23 n	.23	.25
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.).....	27.37½	27.37½	36.12½
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.).....	26.75 n	26.75	29.00
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.).....	9.50-9.60	9.55-9.65	12.75-12.85
Sugar, refined (lb.).....	.0285	.0271	.03
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.).....	.04½	.0450	.0470
Cocoa, Accra (lb.).....	.07½-.07½	.07½-.07½	.11½-.11½
Cotton, middling upland (lb.).....	.0525	.0530	.0795
Cotton, fine staple territory (lb.).....	.0664	.0903	.1236
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.).....	.65	.65	1.01
Silk, 78% serpline, Japan, 13-15 (lb.).....	1.83-1.88	1.79-1.84	1.96-2.01
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.).....	.49	.49	.63
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.).....	1.28½	1.28½	1.83½
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.).....	.21½	.19½	.29½
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.).....	.04½	.04½	.06½-.06½
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.).....	.05½-.05½	.05½-.05½	.08
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.).....	.11½	.11	.16½
Leather, union backs (lb.).....	.31	.31	.40
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.).....	.15	.15½	.19
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton).....	5.75	5.75	5.50
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton).....	2.02225	2.02225	2.141
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.).....	1.26	1.26	1.399
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries (gal.).....	.05½	.05½	.05½
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	19.61	19.61	23.25
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.).....	2.30	2.30	2.805
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	12.58	12.58	19.17
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.).....	.09½	.09½	.14
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.).....	.087-.098	.096-.097	.1405-.1415
Lead (lb.).....	.0490-.0495	.0490-.0495	.06
Tin, Straits (lb.).....	.43½	.42½	.60½
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.).....	.04½	.04½	.07
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.).....	.42½	.42½	.44½
Cottonseed oil, s. e., immed. (lb.).....	.07½ n	.07½	.08½
Paper, newsroll contract (ton).....	50.00	50.00	42.50
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.).....	.05½	.05½	.05½

†Prices for previous Friday. ‡Not quoted. nNominal.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York.)

Daily Range

Cotton:	July.		October.		December.		January.		March.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 11.....	8.90	8.74	8.86	8.71	8.93	8.78	8.94	8.78	9.00	8.85	9.02	8.87
July 12.....	8.82	8.68	8.84	8.66	8.92	8.75	8.81	8.77	9.98	8.80	9.00	8.84
July 13.....	8.76	8.56	8.79	8.60	8.88	8.68	8.87	8.70	9.93	8.74	9.86	8.80
July 14.....	8.68	8.56	8.69	8.57	8.77	8.66	8.70	8.65	9.84	8.72	9.85	8.76
July 15.....	8.61	8.48	8.64	8.52	8.69	8.57	8.73	8.62	9.78	8.68	9.81	8.68
July 16.....	Expired.		8.61	8.55	8.69	8.63	8.70	8.63	9.74	8.68	9.79	8.73
July 16 close....			8.59		8.68		8.68		8.73		8.76	
Week's range...	8.90	8.48	8.86	8.52	8.93	8.60	8.94	8.62	9.00	8.65	9.02	8.68
Previous week...	9.14	8.88	9.11	8.88	9.18	8.94	9.19	8.94	9.25	9.00	9.27	9.03
Wk. July 17, '37	12.47	11.80	12.48	11.99	12.40	11.92	12.40	11.94	12.45	11.99	12.47	12.01
Contract	11.83	7.65	9.48	7.70	9.50	7.73	9.51	7.74	9.25	7.77	9.27	7.81
Traded	131.21	Oct 8	Fe 23	My 31	Fe 23	My 31	Fe 23	My 31	Apr 18	My 31	Jul 7	My 31
Traded week ended Friday, July 15,	824,200 bales; previous week, 635,300.											

Weekly Range

	Week Ended July 16, 1935			Week Ended. July 9, 1935.			Contract Range				Week Ended July 17, 1937.
Corn:	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.		
Sept. ....	.634	.594	.594 t	.587	.584	.64	Mar. 25	.54	May 31	1.14 1.10%
Dec. ....	.634	.588	.59 t	.58	.577	.59	June 17	.52	June 1	.837 79%
Bushels traded	32,560,000			28,690,000						59,872,000	
Oats:											
July ....	.284	.264	.264 t	.274	.26	.328	Oct. 2	.25	Apr. 5	.445 41
Sept. ....	.284	.264	.264 t	.26	.26	.28	Jan. 10	.25	May 31	.358 37
Dec. ....	.284	.274	.274 t	.284	.277	.284	July 1	.26	May 31	.404 37
Bushels traded	5,279,000			3,287,000						19,237,000	
Rye:											
July ....	.56	.514	.514 t	.537	.524	.727	Feb. 9	.494	June 1	1.029 .94
Sept. ....	.55	.507	.507 t	.52	.509	.689	Feb. 9	.49	June 1	.912 .84
Dec. ....	.564	.51	.51 t	.534	.51	.564	June 14	.50	June 3	.947 .874
Bushels traded	1,415,000			1,391,000						8,288,000	

a Asked. b Bid. n Nominal. t Traded. @ Bid and asked. * Week ended Friday.

about-face during the last quarter, a shift which took place in many other markets as well. Late in March things looked black. September hides were selling under 8 cents for the first time in almost four years; retail shoe sales were still poor, although somewhat better than had been expected; sentiment in trade circles was scraping bottom.

Conditions are different now. Spot hides are 11 cents and moving faster than they did at 8½ cents. Shoe production is on the upgrade, with many factory owners now feeling that the depression is over as far as they are concerned. Retail shoe sales have shown considerable improvement in recent weeks, with activity naturally centered in "whites."

A feature of the hide situation was the steady decline in stocks. At the close of May domestic visibles aggregated only 13,843,000 hides, the lowest in more than two decades. Stocks a year ago totaled 15,629,000 hides while in 1933 they touched the previous low of 13,904,000. Although present stocks are substantially lower than they were last year, today's supply is equal to about 8.2 months' supply as compared with 7.3 months' supply a year ago. The recent low rate of consumption is responsible for this apparent paradox.

In the first five months of this year (June figures are not yet available) we consumed 8,040,000 hides, or 24 per cent less than the 10,497,000 used in the corresponding months of last year. The trend is encouraging, though, since consumption in June totaled 1,573,000 hides, off 19 per cent as contrasted with last year. Production in the five months ended May was 7,267,000 hides, a decline of more than 30 per cent as against the corresponding months of last year.

RUBBER

Of all the commodities the action of rubber in the second quarter was the most spectacular. On March 31, September contracts could be bought for about 10½ cents and last week the same options were selling for almost 16 cents, an advance of more than 50 per cent. Even more remarkable, though, is the fact that virtually all of the rise was made in the last week of June and the first week of July in which time rubber soared more than 300 points, representing the swiftest rally since the ill-fated boom of March, 1937.

As yet there is nothing definite to account for the brisk rise in rubber prices. Undoubtedly the principal reason for the rally is the rise in stocks and consequent speculation in rubber. Consumption of crude rubber in the first half of the year was 171,344 tons, a decline of 45 per cent as compared with the 310,019 tons used in the first six months of last year. June usage, while the largest since last November, was still more than 40 per cent under the like 1937 month.

One of the outstanding developments of the quarter was the unexpected reduction in basic export quotas on May 31. On that day the International Rubber Regulating Committee cut third quarter exports to but 45 per cent of the quota as compared with 60 per cent in the second quarter. If exporters abide by the committee's decision, exports in the current quarter will total 145,716 tons at most, as compared with actual exports of 283,162 tons in the like period of last year.

SILK

Among the minor commodities silk was a star performer. For the first two months of the June quarter, silk did almost nothing, but in the third week of last month it started creeping slowly upward. The movement gathered momentum and when stocks started forward on June 20 the rally in silk almost became a run-away affair. Last week July silk

touched \$1.78 a pound, for a gain of 32 cents, or 22 per cent, in less than a week.

Silk consumption moved upward in the second quarter, with June usage totaling 1,426 bales per day (after seasonal adjustment) compared with only 920 bales in December, which month was the smallest since the early part of 1922. In the first half of this year domestic mills used 189,779 bales of silk, a drop of almost 20 per cent compared with the 234,238 bales consumed in the first half of 1937. June consumption made a relatively good comparison, with the percentage decline but 12 per cent.

Domestic stocks at the close of last month aggregated 44,457 bales, compared with 45,556 bales a year ago.

Although the present situation in silk is moderately bright, the longer term outlook is poor. The natural fiber is almost completely dominated by the artificial product, rayon. Over a long period of years, silk consumption has a decided downward bias and there is little to indicate a reversal of the trend. Total consumption last year was about 425,000 bales, a drop of 20,000 bales compared with 1936, 130,000 bales contrasted with the depression year 1932 and 200,000 bales compared with the 620,000 bales used in 1929. It is extremely difficult to become optimistic over any commodity with such a record.

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Canada Looks for Improvement in Business Conditions In Second Half of 1938

By H. E. HANSEN

REVIEWING the record for the first half of 1938, Canadian business men find considerable satisfaction in the fact that their industries have not been forced to curtail operations drastically despite the handicaps imposed by the severe slump in activity in the United States. As to the prospects for the last half of the year, observers are now generally optimistic partly because of the improved conditions in financial and commodity markets. Other important factors in this improved sentiment are the favorable crop prospects, the gradual improvement in the statistical position of the newsprint industry and the improved business outlook for the United States. This bullish business picture, however, is qualified in several respects and a few unfavorable developments might change it considerably.



Weather conditions will play an important role in shaping the Fall business picture. At the moment the crop outlook is favorable and conditions are far superior to those of a year ago. But the total production of grain for the year will remain in doubt for some time as critical growing weeks lie ahead. It is little wonder, therefore, that one of the principal topics of conversation among business men in Canada is the condition of the crops. Although Canada weathered last year's short crop well, it is felt that another such unfavorable development this year would bear down more heavily on business in general. Emphasis, incidentally, is placed on the physical volume of the crop rather than the dollar volume. It is generally agreed that a large crop at a moderate price is more desirable than a small crop at a high price. A large crop usually means a high level of freight car loadings and a greater volume of employment. The Dominion Government would benefit directly through a gain in C. N. R. revenues

and a reduction in relief charges in the Prairie Provinces.

For the year to date, the trend of freight car loadings and revenues has been downward, with the rate of decrease speeding up somewhat in June. Compared with the

mean the elimination of many lines and a consequent reduction in total railroad employment. At a time when there is still considerable unemployment it would be hazardous politically to embark upon such a course.



record of railroads in the United States, however, the drop in loadings has been moderate, amounting to only 8 per cent. The total for the first six months of 1938 is moderately above that for the corresponding period of 1936, although grain loadings were nearly 26 per cent lower. A return of grain loadings this Fall to a more normal level would greatly benefit the C. N. R. and might weaken the C. P. R.'s bargaining position somewhat in amalgamation talks. Canada's railroad difficulties are of course not a product of any depression but business setbacks accentuate them.

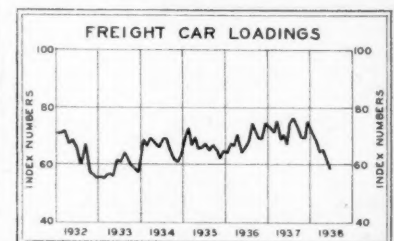
Opinion as to what should be done about the C. N. R. varies greatly although it is agreed that because of politics it will be difficult to take drastic steps to reduce costs. Amalgamation is discussed as a way out but that would undoubtedly

One of the most unfavorable developments in the first half of the year was a substantial decline in newsprint production. For June, the trend, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, continued downward, although rate of decrease was again smaller. Total production in June amounted to 201,694 tons, as compared with 207,678 tons for the preceding month and 310,871 tons for the corresponding month of last year. This represented a greater than seasonal decline and our adjusted index of newsprint production dropped to 57.7 from 58.6 for May.

While the industry's position is still far from satisfactory, it is much better than it was six months ago and further improvement is looked for. Mill supplies of newsprint were reduced last month, but were still over 75,000 tons greater than at the end of last January. This increase,

however, has been more than offset by a substantial reduction in publishers' supplies, which stood at a record high level at the close of 1937, because of the newsprint price increase. The net decrease in total stocks since last December has amounted to somewhere around 225,000 tons, based on published statistics. At this rate of decline, the industry's statistical position should be near normal toward the close of this year. Because of this improvement in the underlying situation, the present low rate of operation of around 55 per cent of capacity is causing comparatively little concern.

The slump in production in the first six months of the year, however, will continue to be felt during the Winter months. The cutting and hauling of logs, for the most part, is carried on during the Fall and Winter months, which, of course, means that newsprint companies must estimate



the probable demand for newsprint many months ahead. Last year conditions were favorable and fairly large inventories of logs were built up. At present, large quantities of logs which were cut during the Winter are still floating in the rivers in Quebec. But thousands of men who depend upon the woods for much of their cash income have been unable to find work and the outlook for this Fall and Winter in that direction is none too favorable.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION (Tons)				
	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan.	222,500	227,691	227,960	201,960
Feb.	202,601	275,532	221,570	180,310
Mar.	224,604	301,110	244,900	205,680
April	200,794	298,347	258,721	222,244
May	207,678	309,232	267,070	242,693
June	201,694	310,871	270,050	232,020
July		314,529	274,630	234,270
Aug.		318,713	270,050	235,570
Sept.		312,351	269,752	223,890
Oct.		314,594	301,106	266,500
Nov.		302,236	285,711	262,900
Dec.		293,038	289,310	244,730

With many of her industries geared for large export trade, Canada keeps a close check on external developments, particularly those in the United States. Any dis-

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange

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STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
290 A F Grain. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
80 A F Gr pf. 28	28	28	28
282 A Brew. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
15 A Brew pf. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
720 Bathurst. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,950 Bwif Gr. 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,252 Bell. 163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
4,283 Brati. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
745 Bc Pow. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
185 Bc Pow B. 5	5	5	5
260 Bruck. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
252 Bide Pro. 54	54	54	54
990 Can Cem. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
206 Can Cem pf. 96	96	96	96
160 Can Fr. 13	13	13	13
25 Can N Pw. 18	18	18	18
394 Can S. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
334 Can S pf. 16	16	16	16
220 Can Brns. 39	39	39	39
12,730 Can Car. 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
525 Dryden. 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
515 Electrx. 15	15	15	15
450 Fndtn. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
7,420 G Stl war. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
588 Gaineau. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
155 Gaineau pf. 83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
260 G Stl w pf. 80	80	80	80
240 Gat rta. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
100 Gurd. 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
575 Gypsum. 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
335 H Bridge. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
20 H Bridge pf. 40	40	40	40
310 H B Mining. 30	30	30	30
12,933 Hingr. 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
670 How Smith. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
105 H Smith pf. 95	95	95	95
3,955 Imp Oil. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
3,970 Imp Tob. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
410 Imp Tob pf. 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
10 Int Coal. 42	42	42	42
6,494 Int Pet. 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
1,638 Int Pet. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
5 Int Pow. 70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
1,500 Lake Wds. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
6,370 Massey. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1,316 McCall. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3,472 Mt. Pow. 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
214 Mt. Tram. 80	80	80	80
1,747 N Brew. 41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
1,335 N Brew pf. 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
5,883 N Stl Car. 57	57	57	57
3,310 Noranda. 68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
15 N S Stl pf. 13	13	13	13
947 Ogilvie. 20	20	20	20
1 Ogilvie pf. 151	151	151	151
175 Or. Stl. 10	10	10	10
94 Ott Car. 32	32	32	32
133 Ott Pow. 83	83	83	83
115 Ott Pw pf. 100	100	100	100
3,883 Price. 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
105 Price pf. 54	54	54	54

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
390 Que Pow. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Regent. 6	6	6	6
25 Regent pf. 23	23	23	23
10 Rolland pf. 100	100	100	100
17 Sag Pw pf. 101	101	101	101
4,415 Stl Corp. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
460 Stl Cp A pf. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
10 Stl Fl pf. 140	140	140	140
540 Stl Pw pf. 47	47	47	47
1,892 Shwng. 23	23	23	23
740 Sherwin. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
655 Un Steel. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
200 Simon. 10	10	10	10
40 S Can Pw. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
375 Wpg El A. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
245 Viaw. 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
115 Viaw pf. 50	50	50	50
132 Wabassa. 18	18	18	18
375 Wpg El B. 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
56 Woods pf. 50	50	50	50

CURB MARKET STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Can Sug. 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
21 CN Pwr pf. 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
50 C Starch. 7	7	7	7
350 Cdn Brew. 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
160 Cdn Br pf. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
25 Cdn Marc. 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2,965 Cdn Vicks. 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
710 Cdn Vic pf. 40	40	40	40
310 Cl Neon. 20	20	20	20
5,210 Com Al. 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
320 Com Al pf. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
12,815 Cons Pap. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
60 Ford A. 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
50 David. 31	31	31	31
300 Dom Store. 6	6	6	6
1,445 Donn A. 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
242 Donn B. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
23 E Koot pf. 12	12	12	12
26,047 Fairchild. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
750 Fleet Air. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
735 Ford A. 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
195 Fraser. 18	18	18	18
2,242 Fraser Vi. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
60 Pw C let pf. 97	97	97	97
25 Goodyear. 64	64	64	64
100 I Paint. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
325 Lakes John. 32	32	32	32
800 MacKenAir. 70	70	70	70
135 MacLaren. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
965 Massey. 52	52	52	52
61 Melch pf. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
445 Mitchell. 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
45 Page Her. 90	90	90	90
60 Pw C let pf. 97	97	97	97
58 Rel Gra. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
382 Royallite. 45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
42 S Cn Pw pf. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
415 Walk Br. 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
35 Walkers. 40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
85 Walkers pf. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,600 Argo. 02	02	01	02
7,100 Beaufort. 20	20	18	20
275 Big Mins. 34	34	31	34
3,000 Brownlee. 04 1/2	04 1/2	04 1/2	04 1/2
1,401 Bulolo. 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,100 Can Mal. 98	98	95	98
1,500 Cap Rouyn. 04	04	03 1/4	04
2,600 Cart Mal. 06 1/2	06 1/2	06 1/2	06 1/2
21,530 Cent Cad. 1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
700 Cent Pat. 2 50	2 50	2 48	2 50
1,585 Dome. 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11,300 Duparq. 05	05	04 1/4	05
12,200 East Ma. 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10,250 Eldorado. 2 43	2 43	2 40	2 43
2,956 Jm Cons. 10	10	10	10
440 Lk Shore. 51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
4,000 Lamaque. 03 1/2	03 1/2	03 1/2	03 1/2
505 Macassa. 4 55	4 55	4 55	4 55
250 McIntyre. 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 McKeenR. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3,500 Newbec. 07	07	06 1/2	07
8,800 Obrien. 4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
8,800 Pandora. 24	24	20	24
4,150 Pato. 2 50	2 50	2 25	2 50
2,400 Pend Oreil. 2 28	2 28	2 10	2 28
16,490 Perron. 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4,100 ReadAuth. 2 75	2 75	2 60	2 75
2,500 Reward. 04	04	03 1/4	04
4,200 Shawkey. 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
9,904 Sherritt. 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3,500 Siscoe. 2 29	2 29	2 20	2 29
13,000 Sladen. 1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12
74,902 Stada. 50	50	52	50
750 Sylvanite. 3 40	3 40	3 35	3 40
1,025 Teck H. 4 60	4 60	4 55	4 60
15,620 Thom Cad. 25	25	22	25
120 Ventures. 5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
4,000 Wood Cad. 25	25	22	25

CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Brown. 40	40	40	40
100 C&E Corp. 2 55	2 55	2 38	2 55
2,515 Home. 1 25	1 25	1 20	1 25

See Page 134 for unlisted Canadian Quotations

cussion of the domestic situation involves an examination of the trend of activity in the United States. Canadians, of course, hope that recovery will proceed on a broad front in the United States, so that the strain on their industries may be lessened. Such a recovery would undoubtedly also benefit Canada's other great customer, the United Kingdom, where business has been forced to give ground in recent months.

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

(Based on Opening Bid Prices)						
	Prices			Yields		
	Long Term.	Short Term.	Average.	Long Term.	Short Term.	Average.
July	41.05.46	101.73	105.06	3.00	.86	2.14
July	12.10.51	101.73	105.02	3.01	.86	2.15
July	13.10.53	101.73	104.97	3.02	.86	2.16
July	14.10.53	101.60	104.77	3.04	.96	2.21
July	15.10.53	101.59	104.71	3.03	.97	2.22
July	16.10.51	101.48	104.62	3.05	1.06	2.24

If business in the United States does not recover, widespread improvement in Canada is unlikely.

While trade in merchandise between the two countries has slumped, the tourist business continues to make headway. It has been estimated that the number of Americans visiting Canada this year is from 5 to 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1937. If this gain

holds during the big season which lies ahead, total expenditures of tourists in Canada will approach the 1929 high level of \$309,000,000. Not all of this money was spent by Americans, but most of it was. Last year, tourists are estimated to have spent \$294,682,000 in Canada, as compared with \$251,299,000 in 1936. Of these totals, only \$16,972,000 and \$12,946,000, respectively, represented expenditures by tourists from overseas countries.

The economic importance of this tourist trade can hardly be overemphasized. It provides employment for many individuals and is an important factor in the balance of international payments. Allowing for

Montreal Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES				
		10	20	15
		Utilities.	Industrials.	Goods.
July	11.....	68.3	80.6	120.9
July	12.....	67.7	81.7	120.9
July	13.....	67.8	81.8	121.6
July	14.....	67.1	82.3	121.6
July	15.....	65.9	83.5	120.8
July	16.....	65.6	84.4	120.8

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	
	July 16, 1938.	July 17, 1937.
Monday	74,000	73,000
Tuesday	98,000	78,000
Wednesday	112,000	103,000
Thursday	91,000	49,000
Friday	90,000	51,000
Saturday	44,000	24,000
Total.....	509,000	378,000

\$124,000,000 spent by Canadians in foreign countries, the balance of trade last year was favorable to Canada to the extent of about \$171,000,000. Wheat has always been considered one of Canada's chief sources of revenue, and yet in 1937 tourist expenditures exceeded the estimated farm value of the wheat crop by approximately \$112,000,000.

As Wall Street sets the pace, conditions in financial markets are not much different from those in the United States. Many observers believe, however, that because of Wall Street's influence the Canadian markets were overdiscounted, as corporate earnings have held up well

and there has been no wave of dividend omissions. The recovery in security prices has been more rapid in the United States than in Canada, but Canadian stocks during the first quarter of the year showed more moderate losses. From Jan. 1, 1938, to March 31 the Montreal Stock Exchange index of twenty industrials declined 16.7 per cent, compared with a drop of 20.0 per cent in The Annalist average of seventy-two industrials. From March 31 to the beginning of July the former average increased 36.2 per cent, but the latter gained 45.6 per cent, based on closing prices. The rapidity of this rise is somewhat disconcerting and many persons are afraid that Wall Street may again overdo things.

Despite a spectacular growth in recent

Toronto Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES			
	20	20	15 West.
	Industrials.	Gold.	Oils.
July 11.....	120.7	119.4	36.1
July 12.....	121.7	119.1	36.2
July 13.....	123.2	119.6	36.7
July 14.....	121.9	118.7	36.0
July 15.....	122.0	119.3	35.9
July 16.....	123.1	119.5	35.6

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	
	July 16, 1938.	July 17, 1937.
Monday	791,000	316,000
Tuesday	795,000	676,000
Wednesday	786,000	694,000
Thursday	557,000	389,000
Friday	950,000	372,000
Saturday	521,000	196,000

years, much is still expected from the mining industry. The airplane has made many fields readily accessible and it is believed that many more will be opened up in future years. Besides providing thousands of jobs, the rise in the mining industry has resulted in a better balanced economic structure. As Canada has become more mature diversification has increased and she is better able to withstand crop failures.

Finance Minister Dunning's budget speech has apparently pleased almost every one. Complaints are heard against

the tax load, which is very heavy, but the smallness of the deficit was very reassuring to business. The fiscal policy of the government is a constructive factor in the outlook. There also seems to be comparatively little dissatisfaction with other policies of the present government. A middle course has generally been followed partly because of the failure of certain reform schemes in the United States. On the whole, Canadians feel that the government's attitude toward business does not represent a major obstacle to recovery.

Seiberling Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.—Stockholders have approved a plan providing for the exchange of three common shares for each share of preference stock and accumulated dividends.

Producing Canadian Gold Mines

Interesting Information regarding LARA CADILLAC GOLD MINES, LTD. on request

H. R. BAIN & CO.
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
BAIN BUILDING
304 BAY STREET
TORONTO
Adelaide 4271

MAGNET MCKENZIE RED LAKE

Two Interesting Gold Producers
For latest information write
C. A. GENTLES & CO.
Members the Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
347 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario

MALARTIC GOLD AREA

A review of the most recent developments in this area will be sent upon request.
BRIDGER, HEVENOR & CO.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
60 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Producing Canadian Gold Mines

SYLVANITE

An attractive dividend payer.
Bowcock, Hackett & Morgan
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
320 Bay Street Toronto

HARD ROCK

POWELL ROUYN

Complete information on request
DRAPER DORIE & CO.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
830 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, July 16

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	
Sales.	High.Low.Last.	Sales.	High.Low.Last.
11,442 Abitibi.....	28 25 26 1/4	1,545 Cdn Brew. 2.15	1.95 1.95
1,785 Abitibi 8% pf.....	28 25 26 1/4	375 Cdn Br pf 21	20 1/4 20 1/4
1,900 Acme Gas.....	08 08 08	5 CdnBkCom 173	173 173
2,500 Afton.....	03 03 03	142 Cdn Can A 18 1/4	18 1/4 18 1/4
2,000 Ajax O.G. 20	20 20 20	85 Cdn Can B 8 1/4	8 1/4 8 1/4
710 A P Grain 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	5,080 Cdn Car.....	16 1/2 16
30 A P G pf 28 1/2	27 28	85 Cdn Car pf 20	28 1/2 29
56,074 Aldermac.....	59 54 55	160 Cdn Dredg 25	24 24
57,400 Amm Gold 25	21 22	295 CdnIndAIA 3	2 1/2 2 1/2
2,835 Anglo Con. 1.40	1.35 1.38	15 CdnIndAIB 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2
2,302 Anglo Hur. 3.40	3.00 3.35	5 Cdn Locom 10	10 10
2,500 Arntfield.....	18 16 18	13,400 Cdn Malart 95	95 95
4,300 Ashley.....	07 06 06	8,435 C P R.....	7 1/4 7 1/4
22,100 Astoria.....	04 03 03	50 Cdn Wire 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2
78,300 August.....	34 37 37	85 Cdn Wire 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2
10 Audit & W pf 101	101 101	25 Cdn Wire 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2
13,525 Bagamag.....	18 1/2 18	550 Cariboo.....	2.60 2.50 2.50
17,116 Bankfield.....	70 68 70	8,659 Castle Tr 90	83 83 83
49 Bank Can.....	57 57	7,325 Cent Pat. 2.52	2.45 2.50
38 Bk Mont.....	221 220 220	10,400 Cent Pore.....	11 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2
6 Bk of N.S. 300	297 300	500 Chem Res.....	55 55 55
251 Bk Tor.....	237 236 237	16,300 Chromium.....	65 65 65
11,700 Base Metal 40	37 37	1,100 Com Pete.....	28 28 28
10 Bath Pw B 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	1,835 Cockshutt 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2
8,050 B'tle Gold. 1.21	1.12 1.17	270 Conlagas.....	1.68 1.65 1.65
65 Beatty A.....	10 10 10	5,500 Conlum.....	1.38 1.30 1.30
5 Beatty I pf 97	97 97	115 Con Baika.....	15 15 15
507 Beaham's.....	3 3 3 1/2	600 ConChib'ug 23 1/2	23 1/2 23 1/2
461 Bell Phone 163	161 163	2,557 Con Smelt.....	61 58 60
15,100 Bldg R.....	24 24 24 1/2	126 Con Gas.....	180 179 179
2,766 Bk Miao.....	37 35 35	80 Cosmos.....	22 22 22
15 Blum.....	8 1/2 8 1/2	113 Crow's NCI 32 1/2	32 1/2 32 1/2
45 B Rib pf 32 1/2	30 31	3,775 Dalkwater.....	10 09 10
24,700 Boro.....	13 10 10 1/2	6,905 Davies Pet.....	32 32 32 1/2
590 Bralorne.....	9.60 9.50 9.50	22,400 Denison.....	23 1/2 23 1/2
3,390 Brazil.....	13 12 13	2,565 Dist Seag.....	15 14 15 1/2
20 Br & Dist.....	6 5 6	4,414 Dome.....	29 29 29
1,605 B O. O. 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	59 Dom Bank 205	203 203 1/2
15,366 Brown Oil.....	41 37 37	3,475 DomExplor 04 1/4	04 1/4 04 1/4
1,150 Buff Ank.....	16 16 16 1/2	191 Dom Fdry.....	42 40 40
89,500 Buff Cdn.....	04 03 03 1/2	6,360 Dom Stl B 15 1/4	14 1/4 15 1/4
35 Build Prod.....	55 55 55	300 Dom Stor's 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2
3,300 Bunkr Hll.....	13 12 12	205 Dom Tar.....	8 1/4 8 1/4
50 Burlington.....	14 14 14	4 Dom Tar pf 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2
80 Burt F N.....	20 20 20	5,600 Dorvilsaco 13 1/2	11 11 11 1/2
8,655 C'g'y & Ed. 2.35	2.35 2.40	9,600 East Crest.....	08 08 09
3,300 Calmont.....	36 33 34	40,630 E Malart.....	1.95 1.83 1.85
5 Can Bread.....	90 90 90	10 East Stl.....	14 1/2 14 1/2
235 Can Cem.....	11 11 11	55 Easy Wash.....	3 1/2 3 1/2
61 CanCem pf 97 1/2	94 96	10 Econ Inv.....	26 1/2 26 1/2
55 Can Malt'g 33 1/2	33 33 1/2	53,900 Eldorado.....	2.43 2.10 2.40
129 Can Fkr.....	71 71 71	10 Equit Life.....	18 18 18 1/2
2 Cn PMort 135	135 135	1,595 Falconbldg 6.25	6.00 6.20
653 Can Steam 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	75 Fam Play.....	vot 19 1/2 19 1/2
527 CanStm pf 16	15 15 1/2	1,375 Farn Farm 18 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2
35 CanWire A 50	49 49	28,000 Fed Kirk.....	05 1/2 05 1/2
125 CanWire B 19	18 18		

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.	High.Low.Last.
65,900 Fernland.....	23 18 20 1/2
500 FirstonePet 14	14 14
20 Fleury-Bis.....	35 35 35
4,000 Fontana.....	05 04 05
1,929 Ford A.....	19 18 19 1/2
1,100 Found Pet.....	19 19 19
3,900 Francoeur.....	38 35 36
155 Gatin' Pw 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
55 Gat Pw pf 84	83 1/2 83 1/2
710 G S Wares 8 1/4	7 1/4 8 1/4
167,200 GilliesLake 17 1/2	13 16 1/2
1,800 Glenora.....	03 03 03
12,376 God's Lake 54	47 48
33,550 Goldale.....	34 27 27
19,500 Gold Eagle 24	21 21
5,500 Goodfish.....	04 03 1/2 03 1/2
655 Godyn.....	56 55 55 1/2
28 Godyn pf.....	56 55 55 1/2
4,500 Granbousq.....	04 1/4 04 1/4
4,334 Granbousq.....	04 1/4 04 1/4
200 Hrd Carpt.....	3 3 3
6,000 Grandoro.....	05 1/2 05 1/2
252 GtLak Pap 11 1/2	10 10 1/2
624 GtLak Pw 26	26 26
60 GtN'Wpfe 11	11 11
5,200 Gunnar.....	72 71 71
1,265 Gypsum.....	7 1/2 7 1/2
3,000 Haier Swa.....	02 1/2 02 1/2
151,000 Hdr Rock.....	2.93 2.85 2.75
16,100 Harker.....	11 10 1/2 11
200 Hed Mastcl.....	1.08 1.09
3,400 Higwood.....	14 13 14
415 H'daugh.....	15 15 1/2 16

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.	High.Low.Last.
5,521 Laguna.....	30 29 1/2 29 1/2
3,585 Lake Shore 51 1/2	51 1/2 51 1/2
75 Lake Wds.....	16 15 16
30,900 Lamaque C.....	03 1/2 02 1/2 03 1/2
32,760 Lapa Cdn.....	65 61 62
15 Laura Sec.....	60 60 60
4,900 Laya Cap.....	97 93 96
23,000 Label Oro.....	07 05 1/2 06
3,000 Lee Gold.....	02 01 1/2 02
29,500 Leitch.....	76 1/2 72 1/2 76 1/2
6,450 Little L L.....	3.60 3.50 3.50
387 Loblaw A.....	23 23 1/2
1,288 Loblaw B.....	21 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2
4,812 Macassa.....	4.70 4.55 4.60
78,193 McLachl 3.75	3.45 3.50
8,950 Madden R.....	4 1/2 4 1/2
2,000 McDougSeg 17	17 17 1/2
42,500 Man & East.....	02 1/2 01 1/2 02 1/2
565 M L F Mill.....	3 3 3 1/2
166 M L Mill pf 5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2
9,725 Marago.....	11 09 1/2 10 1/2
9,483 Massey-Har.....	09 1/2 09 1/2
2,385 Mass-H pf 60	52 52 52
771 McCall.....	12 10 1/2 12
210 McCall pf.....	95 95 95
1,720 McIntyre.....	44 43 43 1/2
11,325 McKens R.....	1.10 1.12
6,350 McVittie.....	20 16 1/2 16 1/2
34,100 McKenney.....	66 58 66
1,200 Mer'd Oil.....	07 07 07
4,920 Mining Cp.....	2.05 1.90 2.05
1,000 Monarch O.....	13 1/2 12 1/2

Statistical Information

gladly furnished on
Canadian Industrials and Mines
MARA and McCARTHY
Members: Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market,
Canadian Commodity Exchange
Canada Permanent Bldg., 320 Bay Street, Toronto

1,930 Hollinger.....	14 1/4 14 1/4
5,490 Imp Oil.....	1.26 1.17 1.18
4,600 Homest'd.....	18 18 1/2 18 1/2
15,801 Howe.....	30 27 27 1/2
981 Hud Bay.....	20 1/2 20 1/2
10 Hurd Erie.....	69 69 69
25 Hurd E 20 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2
pf Bank.....	8 8 8
75 Imp Bank.....	200 202
4,672 Imp Oil.....	17 1/2 17 1/2
1,490 Imp Oil.....	18 1/2 18 1/2
1,000 Inspiration.....	40 40
200 Int Coal & C.....	20 20
575 Int Met A.....	7 7 7
30 Int Met pf.....	8 8 8
21,079 Int Nickel.....	49 1/2 49 1/2
3,382 Int Pete.....	26 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
100 Int Util H.....	85 85 85
27,070 Int Util.....	55 55 55
7,047 Jacolm.....	19 16 16
77,040 Jellicoe.....	46 37 39
13,128 J M Cons.....	11 10 11
56,353 K Addison.....	1.87 1.81 1.80
18,630 Kirk Lake.....	1.18 1.08 1.18

56,865 Moneta.....	2.15	1.90	1.90
495 Moore Corp.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
75 Moore A.....	152	152	152
10 Moore B.....	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
4,966 Morr Kirk.....	15	12	15
9,300 Murphy.....	.02 1/2	.01 1/2	.02 1/2
50 Nat Brew.....	41	41	41
50 Nat Groc.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
38 Nat Gro pf.....	116	117 1/2	117 1/2
4 Nat Trust.....	190	190	190
480,250 Naybom.....	.79	.62	.74
4,100,200 Newbec.....	.08	.05 1/2	.06 1/2
152 N. N. Gold R.....	17 1/2	17	17
800 Nipissing.....	1.73	1.70	1.70
6,949 Noranda.....	69	66 1/2	68 1/2
2,000 Nord Oil.....	13 1/2	16	16
2,500 Norgold.....	.05	.05	.05
14,400 Normal.....	.86	78	.85
72,708 O. Empire.....	8.60	8.10	8.50
10,000 O'Brien.....	4.00	4.00	4.00
12,200 Okaite Oil.....	1.64	1.49	1.50
3,500 Olga Gas.....	.02 1/2	.02 1/2	.02 1/2
29,835 Omega.....	.50	.48	.49

Financial News of the Week

OF the first four large corporations to report second quarter earnings, three showed a decrease in profits (after adjustment for seasonal variation), as compared with the first quarter. The lone increase was reported by Union Oil of California. As yet no major steel or automobile company has reported on the second quarter. Financial observers believe that such companies fared the worst in the three months just ended since operations were at an exceptionally low level.

In the three months ended June 30 the United Fruit Company earned \$2,392,000, after adjustment for seasonal variation, a sharp decline as compared with \$3,092,000 in the first quarter. In the second quarter of last year United Fruit's profits amounted to \$3,319,000, after allowance for seasonal variation.

TABLE II. MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS

Quarters Ended	Net Income	Earnings a Sh.
June 30:		
1938	\$193,152	\$0.18
1937	516,726	0.58
1936	172,400	0.16
1935	477,051	0.52
Dec. 31:		
1937	476,598	0.52
1936	484,490	0.53
1935	193,809	0.18
1934	426,108	0.46

Actual earnings of the company in the second quarter were \$3,024,000, a gain of almost \$500,000 over the initial period. The second quarter of the year, however, is usually the best for United Fruit and consequently such profits must be pared by almost one-quarter to allow for seasonal variation. The first quarter, on the other hand, is usually the poorest of the year and such results are boosted over 20 per cent when allowing for seasonal variation.

The company did not release any statement in connection with its second quarter earnings report. Trade sources state, however, that some improvement in business has been witnessed in the last few weeks.

TABLE III. UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

Quarters Ended	Net Sales (Thousands)	Net Income	Earnings a Sh.
June 30:			
1938	\$20,300	\$2,650	\$0.57
1937	20,450	3,000	0.64
March 31:			
1938	17,950	2,300	0.49
1937	17,900	2,200	0.47
Dec. 31:			
1937	*	3,650	0.78
1936	*	2,400	0.55
Sept. 30:			
1937	*	3,211	0.69
1936	*	1,733	0.40

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929. Adjusted profits of Mathieson Alkali totaled but \$180,000 in the second quarter, the lowest since the third quarter of 1932, which was the low point in the previous depression. In the first three months of this year Mathieson's adjusted earnings amounted to \$196,000, while in the second quarter of 1937 they totaled \$483,000.

While the company's report for the second quarter was somewhat disappointing, Mr. E. M. Allen, president, reported that June sales were the largest for any month since last October. Mr. Allen also stated that "we feel there should be an encourag-

ing improvement in the latter part of the third quarter."

Table II gives quarterly earnings for

recent periods. Annual figures, going back to 1929, were published in THE ANNALIST of Oct. 1, 1937.

The Union Oil Company's record for reporting better-than-average earnings was further enhanced with its second quarter statement which showed that profits turned upward in the June quarter whereas most corporation profits decreased. In the December quarter of last year, when almost every other company showed a sharp decrease in profits, Union Oil's earnings reached the highest level for the entire recovery period.

In the second quarter of this year Union Oil earned \$2,729,000, after allowance for seasonal variation, as compared with \$2,547,000 in the previous three months and \$3,013,000 in the June quarter of 1937. Sales of the company have held up unusually well considering the drastic decline in business. Volume in the first six months of this year was \$38,250,000, a decrease of only three-tenths of 1 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Table III gives quarterly sales and profits for recent periods. Annual figures, going back to 1929, were published in THE ANNALIST of Oct. 22, 1937.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry Company (7-13-38)—Unfilled orders on July 1 amounted to about \$4,000,000, compared with \$7,300,000 on July 1, 1937. Charles J. Hardy, president, told stockholders. He expressed the opinion that, when the general railroad picture turned for the better, there would be renewed purchasing of freight cars.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (12-24-37)—Legal proceedings of the company ended last week at a hearing before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy. No objection was made to acceptance of the final report of the trustees in liquidation, Frederic C. Dumaine, Joseph P. Carney and H. Parker Straw.

Mr. Black allowed a question of reservation, if necessary, for claims against the Federal Government for recovery of processing taxes amounting to \$2,300,000.

Atlantic Refining Company (7-6-38)—A meeting of stockholders has been called for Sept. 12 to vote on proposals to increase the company's authorized indebtedness to not exceed \$50,000,000 and to increase the authorized common stock from 4,000,000 shares to 5,000,000. The purpose is to put the company in position to fund its bank loans, which are estimated to be about \$15,000,000.

Baldwin Locomotive Works (6-24-38)—The value of orders received in June by Baldwin and subsidiary companies was \$1,500,848, compared with \$2,585,080 in June last year. For the first half of this year total bookings were \$13,347,355, compared with \$19,638,082 in the corresponding period last year.

Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc. (6-24-38)—Unfilled orders amounted to \$26,545,652, against \$26,800,000 May 31, 1937.

Electric Auto Lite Company—The company started its assembly line moving again last week and had approximately 1,500 workers on the payroll.

Frosted Foods, Ltd.—Authorized capitalization of Frosted Foods, Ltd., new British subsidiary of General Foods Corporation, organized to enlarge its frosted foods activities throughout a greater part of the British Empire, will consist of 80,000 ordinary shares of £1 par value, comprising 15,000 A shares, 15,000 B shares and 50,000 C shares. All shares are uniform and non-preferential as regards voting rights, dividends, redemption, liquidation, etc.

Frosted Foods, Inc., fully owned by General Foods, will hold a majority voting interest in the new company. Robert Ducas, who acquired from Frosted Foods, Inc., rights to patents and inventions under the terms of a working agreement, will receive 15,000 C ordinary shares for cash at par value.

General Foods Corporation (5-6-38)—See item under Frosted Foods.

Gleaner Harvester Corporation—Approximately 92 per cent of the company's production for the current year has been sold as of July 2. Machines sold totaled 3,464, against orders for 2,170 a year ago.

Hollander (A.) & Son, Inc. (4-22-38)—Operations since March have been in the black, with each succeeding month showing a larger profit.

Johns-Manville Corporation (4-22-38)—Consolidated net income for the three months ended June 30 totaled \$214,578, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 10 cents each on the 850,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$1,789,415 in the second quarter of 1937, or \$1.95 a

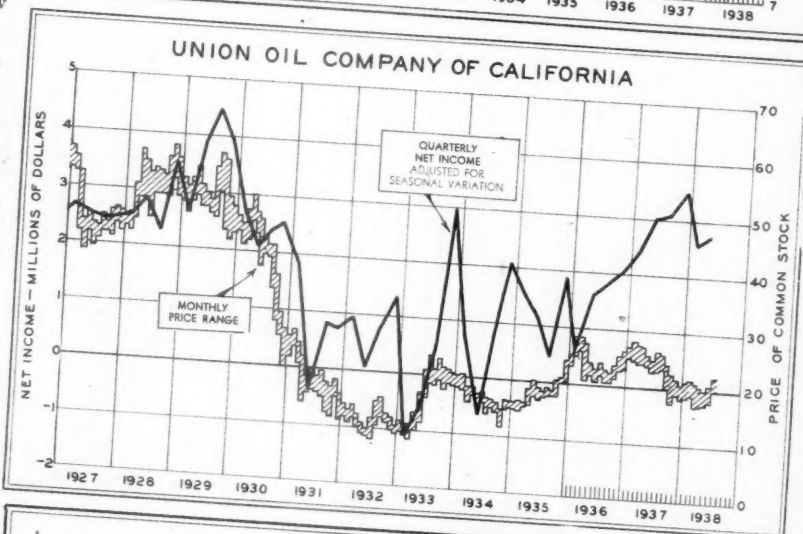
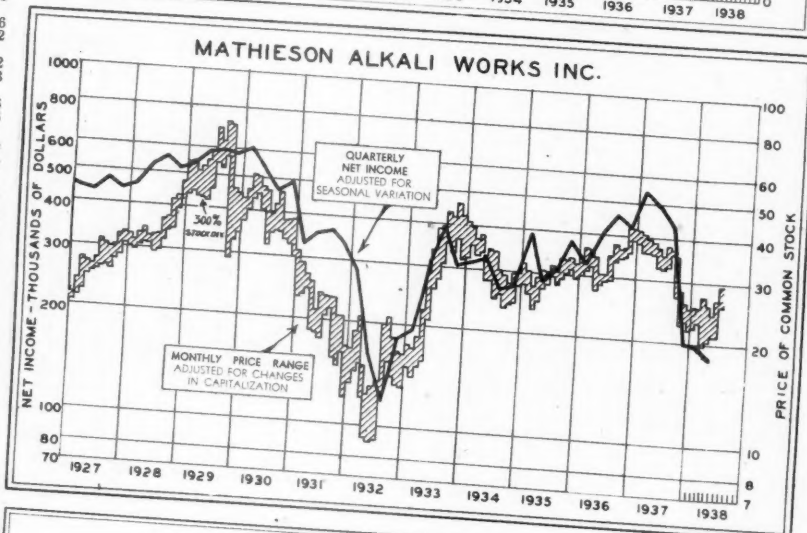
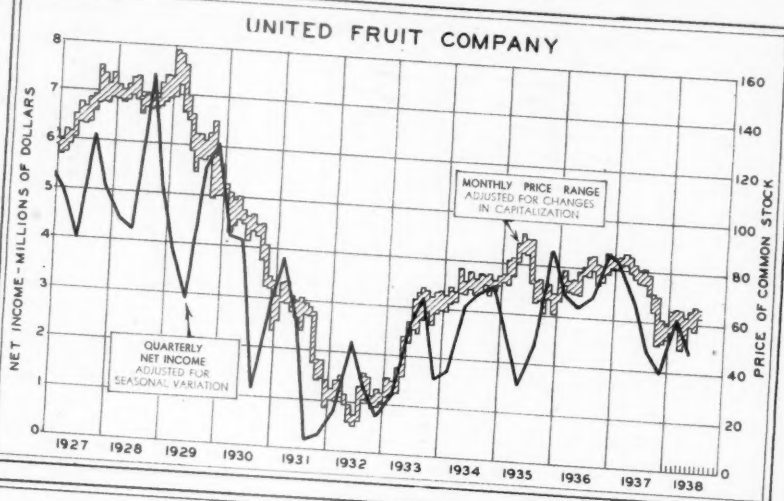


Table I. United Fruit Company

Fiscal Years Ended	Total Income	Taxes	Loss on Property	Net Income	Earnings a Share	Cash Dividends Paid	Surplus After Dividends
1929	\$20,309	\$2,506	.....	\$17,803	\$6.78	\$10,369	\$7,434
1930	14,902	2,102	.....	12,800	4.24	11,700	1,100
1931	7,724	663	.....	7,061	2.32	10,969	712
1932	11,942	1,211	\$555	10,176	1.97	6,538	4,189
1933	15,399	1,418	830	13,151	3.18	5,812	3,831
1934	13,201	1,889	1,021	10,291	4.15	8,718	3,429
1935	17,644	1,687	1,190	14,767	3.56	8,718	3,331
1936	14,199	2,143	1,090	10,959	4.88	12,350	1,641
1937	14,199	1,689	477	11,817	4.08	11,610	1,827

About Dec. 31:	Invested Capital	% Earned on Capital	Net Prop. erties.	Cash and Equivalent	Working Capital	Current Ratio	Earnings Surplus
1929	\$205,319	8.7	\$154,446	\$24,323	\$25,440	2.69	\$
1930	219,614	5.7	171,153	22,801	26,606	2.89	\$87,443
1931	213,413	3.2	169,295	26,073	30,516	4.63	71,716
1932	168,319	3.4	114,514	27,068	29,848	5.03	27,277
1933	173,638	5.3	109,510	37,119	39,949	5.45	30,751
1934	166,310	7.2	106,394	40,958	45,961	5.43	34,082
1935	172,332	8.2	101,310	41,307	46,664	5.53	35,361
1936	173,619	8.2	97,654	45,247	49,014	5.58	35,437
1937	174,615	6.8	95,086	49,904	49,519	5.47	35,644

*Reflects write-down of \$50,945,033 in property account on scrapping railroad in Cuba, which item was charged reported separately. d Deficit.

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A-2

share on the common stock. In the first six months of this year the company reported a net loss of \$24,897, whereas in the first half of 1937 it had reported a net income of \$2,811,333, or \$3 a share on the common stock.

Kreuger & Toll Company (7-2-37)—A distribution of 433.7 Swedish kronor for each \$1,000 of deposited 5 per cent secured debentures of the company has been made to holders of certificates of deposit issued by the protective committee for Kreuger & Toll debentures, of which Otis A. Glazebrook Jr. of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. is chairman.

At the present rate of exchange this partial distribution, Mr. Glazebrook said, represents about \$110 and makes a total of approximately \$520 for each \$1,000 deposited debenture distributed to date to certificate holders.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company (3-18-38)—John D. Biggers, president of the company, announced last week that in the last three months the company had re-employed 990 workers and that it planned to add 400 to the payroll when the plate-glass plant at Rossford, Ohio, was reopened Monday.

Mr. Biggers announced also the declaration of a dividend of 25 cents a share out of the surplus and reported that the company had lost \$50,352 net in the second quarter of this year, compared with a loss of \$371,527 in the first quarter. Sales for the last three months had been improving steadily, he said.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr. Biggers said the reduction in loss was "somewhat encouraging" and that, while sales volume showed little change, the company noted that the trend had been downward during the first quarter and that sales in the second quarter were greater each successive month.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (7-1-38)—Construction will begin on Aug. 1 on a new assembly hangar at a cost of \$140,000, it being the first unit of a plant-expansion program to provide additional capacity for the company's record backlog of orders.

Michigan Gas and Oil Corporation—A special meeting of stockholders has been called for July 25 to vote on a proposal of directors to increase the number of authorized shares of preferred stock to 100,000 from 10,000, to change the par value to \$10 from \$100 and fix interest on the new \$10 preferred at 50 cents a share, cumulative.

Stockholders also will be asked to approve conversion of the shares of \$10 par preferred stock into shares of common from Aug. 1, 1938, to Aug. 1, 1939, in the ratio of two shares of preferred for each three shares of common, and from Aug. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1940, in the ratio of one share of preferred for one share of common, and from Aug. 1, 1940, to Aug. 1, 1941, five shares of preferred for four shares of common.

North American Aviation, Inc. (6-17-38)—Deliveries during six months ended June 30 totaled 130 airplanes and spare parts with valuation of about \$2,600,000, as compared with only six planes valued at \$120,000 in the first half of 1937. Unfilled orders at close of June were reported to be about \$17,500,000, against approximately \$9,200,000 on June 30, 1937.

Spieler Manufacturing Company—The company has added 200 workers to its payroll following a shutdown for inventory and vacations.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (5-27-38)—A \$1,700,000 contract has been awarded to Westinghouse Electric to build electrical equipment for ten new 100-miles-an-hour locomotives for passenger service on the electrified sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg, Pa., New York and Washington.

Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company (3-25-38)—The company has received a War Department contract for 318 trucks totaling \$404,076.

Youngstown Steel Door Company (5-15-38)—The company will begin work shortly on doors for 3,450 freight cars for the Southern Railway.

RAILROADS

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (7-13-38)—See item under New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (4-8-38)—A drastic reduction of the debt burden of the road is to be proposed in a petition to be filed with the U. S. C. C., Dwight S. Beebe, vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last week. His remarks intimated that, as custodians of the people's savings and insurance policies, the institutions represented by his committee would leave little or nothing in their plan for holders of equities in the bankrupt railroad.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, a large stockholder in the Rock Island, also is in bankruptcy.

According to a preliminary plan of reorganization for the Rock Island circulated by the fiduciary institutions, the total capitalization of the company would be reduced from \$527,223,440, including \$67,888,851 accrued interest, to \$391,757,515. However, Mr. Beebe explained that the exact terms of the final plan had not as yet been arrived at.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (6-3-38)—The road, which is controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, is discussing with bankers means by which a maturity may be met of \$14,800,000 of 6 per cent notes on Oct. 1. Recently the C. & O. allowed the Erie Railroad, which it controls also, to enter bankruptcy instead of

guaranteeing a loan to it from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Nickel Plate's notes were sold to defray the cost of buying control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. They have been extended twice. At the last extension the C. & O. aided by buying some \$3,000,000 of the notes through a subsidiary.

If the third extension of the notes is arranged they would be underwritten by Smith, Barney & Co., and, according to report, by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. E. B. Smith & Co., who assumed the Guaranty Company's underwriting business, has been merged with Smith, Barney & Co.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (7-13-38)—See item under Connecticut Company.

Pennsylvania Railroad (7-13-38)—See item under Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing.

Rutland Railroad (7-13-38)—Federal Judge Harland B. Howe has notified L. G. Morphy, receiver of the road, that the court would not allow the receiver "to operate the railroad many days at a loss of \$2,400 a day." The notification, in the form of a written order, instructed the receiver to distribute copies to employees, officials, bondholders, officials of the States of Vermont and New York and "all persons" interested in a petition to sell or abandon the line.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (4-22-38)—See item under Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Southern Railway (7-13-38)—See item under Youngstown Steel Door.

UTILITIES

American Telephone and Telegraph Company (7-6-38)—The report of the A. T. & T. and its principal operating subsidiaries comprising the Bell System for the three months to May 31 shows a consolidated net income after all operating expenses, taxes and charges of \$38,438,931. This was equal to \$2.06 a share on 18,686,794 shares of capital stock outstanding, and compares with a net of \$50,759,600, or \$2.72 a capital share, earned in the three months to May 31, 1937.

Gross operating revenues of the Bell System for the three months aggregated \$262,316,438, compared with \$264,571,352 in the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of \$2,254,914. Operating expenses advanced to \$178,468,868 from \$175,496,480, a rise of \$2,972,388, while taxes for the three months were \$36,014,144, against \$34,506,731 in the three months to May 31, 1937, an increase of \$1,507,413.

The report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company alone for the three months to June 30, subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available, shows a net income, after all operating expenses, taxes and charges, of \$37,032,603. This was equal to \$1.98 a share on the outstanding A. T. & T. capital stock and compares with a net of \$43,737,928, or \$2.34 a capital share, earned in the second quarter of 1937.

See also item under Southwestern Bell Telephone.

Associated Gas and Electric Corporation (4-8-38)—The SEC has permitted a declaration of the Associated Corporation, a direct subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, to become effective for three months, with the understanding that the applicant corporation be eliminated from the Associated system at an early date.

The declaration covered the issue and sale to the Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York of the applicant's \$1,000,000 5 per cent promissory note to be secured by \$7,000,000 of National Public Service Corporation secured gold debentures, 5 per cent series, due in 1978.

The commission denied that part of the application which related to authority to refund and extend the note from time to time up to two years from the issue date, July 11, 1938.

Connecticut Company—The company, composed of trolley lines, all of whose 198,770 shares of \$100 par value capital stock are held by the trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, both of which companies are in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, has announced a plan filed in the Federal court which will cut its fixed interest debt 75 per cent, cancel its demand notes and reduce its capital stock from \$19,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Under the plan, 20,000 shares of non-voting Class A capital stock of \$100 par value would be issued and 10,000 shares of Class B capital stock of no par value with a stated book value of \$10 a share.

Indianapolis Power and Light Company—A registration statement is expected to be filed with the SEC soon covering the proposed issuance of \$37,500,000 of securities. The financing will consist, it is understood, of \$32,000,000 of thirty-year 4 per cent first-mortgage bonds and \$5,500,000 of ten-year 4½ per cent bonds.

A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers will underwrite the securities, which are expected to become eligible for offering to the public early next month.

Proceeds from the sale of the securities will be used for refunding.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company—An issue of \$30,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds, Series C, of which \$28,900,000 has been publicly offered. Priced at 100 and accrued interest the

bonds were offered by a banking syndicate of forty-three houses headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. The issue is dated July 1, 1938, and will be due July 1, 1968.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds eventually will be used to retire the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company and to repay demand notes held by the parent company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The net proceeds exclusive of accrued interest, to be received by the company from the public and private sales of the bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses in connection with the sale, are expected to approximate \$29,193,000.

The bonds met a broad demand and almost immediately were quoted in the over-the-counter market at a premium of ¼ to ½ point.

Tennessee Public Service Company—Stockholders have voted to sell all the company's electric properties to the city of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chemical Fund, Inc.—F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., has offered 1,000,000 shares of Chemical Fund, Inc. The price of the shares will vary from day to day according to the market fluctuations of the securities held. An initial offering of 10,000 shares recently was sold privately at \$10 a share.

Chemical Fund, organized to provide a means of diversified investment in selected companies in the chemical and chemical process industries, has an authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of \$1 par value. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock.

Corporation Securities Company of Chicago—Payment of \$918,355 to holders of notes of Corporation Securities, bankrupt Insull investment company, probably will be started within thirty days, Garfield Charles, special referee in bankruptcy, said. He has been holding hearings on contested claims against the company.

The payments soon to be made will represent 4½ per cent of the claims of the noteholders, which amount to approximately \$19,000,000. Mr. Charles estimated that there were about 6,000 claims. These include larger claims that have been split up.

Government of Greece—This government has notified holders of its 5 per cent loan of 1914 of an offer to pay 40 per cent of the face amount of the coupons due in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939. Holders desiring to accept this payment are asked to present coupons due Sept. 1, 1938, and March 1, 1939, respectively, to J. P. Morgan & Co., paying agents, who will make the partial payments at the dollar equivalent of the sterling amount of the payments upon the basis of their buying rate for exchange on London at the time of presentation.

Greyhound Corporation (7-13-38)—The I. C. C. has granted an application of thirteen subsidiaries of the Greyhound Corporation to issue serial equipment notes aggregating \$4,200,000 for the purchase of 356 coaches, and authorized the parent company to assume obligation as guarantor of \$3,552,000 of the notes.

The only note not covered by the Greyhound Corporation's guarantee will be one for \$720,000 to be issued by the Pacific Greyhound Lines to the American Trust Company of San Francisco, in connection with which the Greyhound Corporation did not ask authority as guarantor.

Except for the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., the subsidiary companies will borrow from the National City Bank of New York. Northland's \$480,000 will be obtained from the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

Munson Steamship Line (4-2-37)—A revised plan of reorganization has been submitted to Federal Judge Cox by Carlos W. Munson, president.

Republic of Cuba—The recent offer of the Republic of Cuba to resume interest payments at the rate of 4½ per cent on the defaulted 5½ per cent public works bonds and to pay arrears of interest in bonds on 45.45 per cent of the amount due is an equitable settlement, according to a bulletin issued by Dean John T. Madden, director of the Institute of International Finance. The institute is a non-profit organization conducted by the Investment Bankers Association of America in cooperation with New York University.

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income 1938.	1937.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.	1937.
Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.				
12 wks., June 18	\$5,212	\$134,599		
24 wks., June 18	\$31,728	\$125,366		
Alpha Portland Cement Co.				
12 mos., June 30	9,977	690,980	\$0.1	\$1.07
Atl. Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines.				
5 mos., May 31	\$396,172	287,791		.53
Aviation Corp.				
6 mos., May 31	388,993	\$143,156	.14	
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.				
6 mos., June 30	473,291	393,205	1.05	.83
Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.				
6 mos., June 30	\$36,966	491,050		2.80

Company.	Net Income 1938.	1937.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.	1937.
Bohn Aluminum & Brass:				
June 30 gr.	\$41,196	448,793	1.27	
12 mos., June 30	\$112,089	1,441,081	4.09	
Bridgeport Machine Co.				
6 mos., June 30	\$6,530	\$380,702		
Catlin Corp.				
6 mos., June 30	14,214	\$124,020		
Chimax Molybdenum Co.				
June 30 gr.	\$1,079,384		.43	
12 mos., Je. 30	\$3,071,190		1.22	
Consolidated Laundries Corp.				
12 wks., June 18	61,448	102,242	.14	.24
24 wks., June 18	63,111	151,291	.13	.35
Crown Zellerbach Corp.				
Year, April 30	\$6,211,414	5,094,403	1.57	1.08
Crystal Tissue Co.				
6 mos., June 30	\$29,632	61,288		.55
Detroit Steel Products:				
6 mos., June 30	22,244	521,546	.11	2.69
Douglas Aircraft Co.				
**May 31 quar.	686,378	288,471	1.20	.50
6 mos., May 31	\$1,093,149	525,822	1.91	.92
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.				
6 mos., June 30	\$335,432	\$340,870		
Finance Co. of America at Baltimore:				
6 mos., June 30	112,662	104,878	c.81	c.76
Frankenmuth Brewing Co.				
June 30 quarter	56,655	40,460	.07	.05
6 mos., June 30	80,577	73,031	.11	.10
Fyr-Fyter Co.				
6 mos., June 30	7,698	52,969		
General Finance Corp.				
6 mos., May 31	136,278	347,094	.13	.40
Heller (Walter E.) & Co.				
6 mos., June 30	233,305	236,549	.71	.73
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.				
May 31 quarter	1,184,103	1,640,683	1.48	2.10
9 mos., May 31	\$5,107,441	5,187,232	6.58	6.69
Hollander, A. & Son, Inc.				
6 mos., June 30	\$34,952	393,392		1.85
Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.				
6 mos., June 30	49,418	461,753	b.07	b.113
Interstate Home Equipment:				
6 mos., April 30	327,033	378,410	.71	.82
Johns-Manville Corp.				
June 30 quarter	214,578	1,789,415	.10	1.95
6 mos., June 30	\$24,897	2,811,333		3.00
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.				
12 mos., June 30	521,505	1,910,428	b.39	b.208
MacAndrews & Forbes Co.				
June 30 quarter	185,629	243,151	.51	.70
6 mos., June 30	342,650	463,285	.93	1.33
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.				
June 30 quarter	193,152	516,726	.18	.58
6 mos., June 30	365,552	993,778	.34	1.10
Midwest Piping & Supply Co., Inc.				
May 31 quarter	99,403	59,974	.51	.31
Monarch Machine Tool Co.				
6 mos., June 30	157,991	183,901	1.05	1.22
National Oats Co.				
6 mos., June 30	\$58,000	19,499	.58	.19
North American Rayon Corp.				
12 wks., June 18	\$157,975	886,439		
24 wks., June 18	\$202,831	1,690,830		
Ohio Finance Co.				
6 mos., June 30	280,572		1.46	
Packer Corp.				
6 mos., June 30	\$97,000	\$117,315		
Pierce Oil Corp.				
June 30 quarter	40,569	44,136		
6 mos., June 30	79,993	15,850		
Pierce Petroleum Corp.				
June 30 quarter	7,066	*731		
6 mos., June 30	16,301	*137,574		
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co.				
June 30 quarter	47,838	320,879	.04	.49
6 mos., June 30	139,866	523,367	.15	.81
Rayonier, Inc.				
6 mos., April 30	1,097,809		.49	
Year, April 30	\$3,124,703	2,243,320	1.94	1.03
Reliable Stores Corp.				
June 30 quarter	28,854	352,637	p.32	.90
6 mos., June 30	\$110,833	417,733		1.03
12 mos., June 30	380,381	1,121,990	.72	2.90
Seagrave Corp.				
6 mos., June 30	\$6,942	58,952		
Silex Co.				
6 mos., June 30	158,756	154,126	.74	.71
Sterling, Inc.				
Year, May 31	375,106	469,564	.77	.99

MELLON NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH

Statement of Condition at the close of business June 30th, Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight:

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$48,726,926.90
Overdrafts	39.76
United States Obligations	103,919,233.97
Other Bonds and Investments	16,169,455.90
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	4,586,763.79
Cash and Due from Banks	67,706,556.65
	\$330,892,916.85
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$7,500,000.00
Surplus	22,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,964,976.71
Reserves	11,294,971.79
Deposits	287,532,916.85
	\$330,892,916.85

Company.				Net Income		Com. Share		RAILROADS				Company.		Net Income		Com. Share		
				1938.		1937.								1938.		1937.		
Underwood Elliott Fisher:				1938.		1937.								1938.		1937.		
June 30 quarter.				371,503	1,170,977	.50	1.59							Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R.:		...		
6 mos., June 30.				928,943	2,576,409	1.26	3.51							5 mos., May 31.		*47,932	265,280	...
Union Oil Co. of California:														Long Island R. R.:		...		
v June 30, gr.				2,650,000	3,000,000	.57	.64							5 mos., May 31*		1,225,515	*1,038,073	...
v 6 mos., Je. 30.				4,960,000	5,200,000	1.06	1.11							Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.:		...		
United Fruit Co.:														5 mos., May 31*		1,113,036	*1,330,930	...
v June 30 gr.				13,024,000	14,196,000	...	...							Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis Rwy.:		...	
v 6 mos., Je. 30.				15,580,000	17,592,000							5 mos., May 31		*16,778	117,423	...
Universal Cooler Corp.:														New York Central R. R.:		...		
June 30 quarter.				*30,475	61,662							5 mos., May 31*		15,115,074	7,669,431	...
9 mos., June 30.				*189,541	22,425	...	...							N. Y., Ontario & Western Rwy.:		...	
PUBLIC UTILITIES														5 mos., May 31		*965,490	*541,957	...
American Telephone & Telegraph Co., only:														Norfolk Southern R. R.:		...		
June 30 quar.				37,032,603	43,737,928	1.98	12.34							5 mos., May 31		*354,661	*194,496	...
6 mos., June 30				76,666,860	87,320,553	14.05	14.67							Pennsylvania R. R.:		...		
12 mo., June 30				168,226,185	190,621,458	110.20	110.20							5 mos., May 31*		5,640,139	12,010,443	...
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. & subs:														Continued on Page 132				
3 mos., May 31				38,438,931	50,759,600	12.06	12.72											
6 mos., May 31				74,681,551	104,356,704	15.58	15.58											
12 mo., May 31				161,649,738	197,503,288	18.65	110.57											

Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

Company.				Company.				Company.				Company.																	
Regular		Hldrs.		Regular		Hldrs.		Regular		Hldrs.		Regular		Hldrs.															
Rate.		Pay-able.		Rate.		Pay-able.		Rate.		Pay-able.		Rate.		Pay-able.															
RAILROADS																													
Underwood Elliott Fisher:																													
June 30 quarter.		371,503		1,170,977		.50		1.59																					
6 mos., June 30.		928,943		2,576,409		1.26		3.51																					
Union Oil Co. of California:																													
v June 30, gr.		2,650,000		3,000,000		.57		.64																					
v 6 mos., Je. 30.		4,960,000		5,200,000		1.06		1.11																					
United Fruit Co.:																													
v June 30 gr.		13,024,000		14,196,000																									
v 6 mos., Je. 30.		15,580,000		17,592,000																									
Universal Cooler Corp.:																													
June 30 quarter.		*30,475		61,662																									
9 mos., June 30.		*189,541		22,425																									
PUBLIC UTILITIES																													
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June 30 quarter.		37,032,603		43,737,928		1.98		12.34																					
6 mos., June 30.		76,666,860		87,320,553		14.05		14.67																					
12 mos., June 30.		168,226,185		190,621,458		110.20																							
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. & subs:																													
3 mos., May 31.		38,438,931		50,759,600		12.06		12.72																					
6 mos., May 31.		74,681,551		104,355,704		15.58																							
12 mos., May 31.		161,649,738		197,503,288		18.65		110.57																					
Continued on Page 132																													

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to Annalist subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (Lackawanna 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

BONDS called in the week ended July 16 for redemption before maturity were in smaller volume than in the preceding period, only one large retirement being included in the

new announcements. Payment dates of the new calls were mostly for August.

Prepayments thus far scheduled for July total \$201,927,000, compared with \$90,065,000 in June and \$233,641,000 in July, 1937, for the corresponding weeks.

Bonds called for redemption in July are classified as follows:

Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs.
Public utility.	110,708,000		
Industrial.	74,728,000		
State and municipal.	9,750,000		
Foreign.	4,443,000		
Railroad.	890,000		
Miscellaneous.	408,000		
Total.	\$201,927,000		

BOND REDEMPTIONS

Amount Called (000)	Price.	Redemption Date.
Brooke County (W. Va.) 5s, 1941.	V.B.	Jan. 1
Brooke (Ill.) tax anticipating warrants.	V.W.	July 19
Cleveland & Buffalo Trans. mar. eq. & term. A 5 1/2s, 1929-1943.	E.I.	Aug. 1
Colorado Springs (Col.) impv. bonds.	\$6	Aug. 13
Colorado (State of) warrants.	V.W.	Aug. 10
Conrad (Mont.) ref. bonds.	V.B.	July 1
Cowlitz County (Wash.) impv. bonds.	V.B.	July 1
Idaho (Idaho) munic. water works ext. bonds.	V.B.	Aug. 1
Elmwood Corn. Ch. inc. bonds.	V.B.	N.S.
Englewood (Colo.) impv. bonds.	V.B.	July 14
First-Trust Land Bank, Chicago, 4 1/2s, 1955.	\$250	Aug. 1
Fort Pierre (S. Dak.) sch. dist. warrants.	V.W.	N.S.
Franklin Co. Sugar 5s, 1935.	\$30	Aug. 1
Glacier County (Mont.) bidg. 5 1/2s, 1930.	\$7	Aug. 1
Helen Electric Ry. Co. 7 1/2s, 1930.	\$5	July 1
Henry Hud. Pkwy. Auth. Ser. A 4s and Ser. B 3 1/2s, 1955.	E.I.S.	V.P. Oct. 1
Island County (Wash.) drain dist. bonds.	V.B.	July 1
Italian Cred. Cons. P. W. ext. B 1st 5s, 1947.	\$189	Sept. 1
Kanawha Bridge & Terminal Co. 1st 5s, 1948.	\$9	July 9
Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Passenger Ry. Co., in default of interest due July 1, 1938, on cons. 5s, due May 1, 1942.	V.B.	Aug. 1
Los Angeles County (Calif.) reg. warrants.	V.W.	July 8
Macomb County (Mich.) ref. bonds.	V.B.	Aug. 15
Maricopa County (Ariz.) school warrants.	V.W.	July 5
Mengel County 1st mtg. 4 1/2s, 1947.	\$100	Sept. 1
Musselshell and Missoula Counties (Mont.) school dist. bonds.	2 bds.	July 1
New Orleans (La.) construction 4s, 1942.	\$700	Jan. 1, '39
North Carolina Land Bank, Durham, 5s, 1955.	E.I.	Aug. 1
Norway (King of) 6s, 1943.	\$737	Aug. 15
Pecos County (Tex.) road, Ser. D, 1929-1958.	E.I.	Aug. 15
Post Falls (Village of) (Idaho) water works bds.	V.B.	N.S.
Seattle (Wash.) local impv. bonds.	\$106	Sept. 1

Business Statistics

TRANSPORTATION (27)

Week ended	1938	5-Year Average From 1933-37	P. C. Departure
July 9	501,013	598,261	-16.3
Tot. loadings	501,013	598,261	-16.3
Grain & pr.	56,334	39,990	+40.9
Coal & coke	74,378	96,605	-22.2
Forest prod.	20,941	26,762	-21.8
Manuf. prod.	319,191	383,360	-16.7
Yr. to date:			
Tot. loadings	14,731,315	16,490,387	-10.7
Grain & pr.	941,488	813,814	+15.7
Coal & coke	2,689,432	3,456,966	-21.9
Forest prod.	685,643	712,985	-2.4
Manuf. prod.	9,753,968	10,656,477	-8.5
Fr't-car sur.			
June 1-14	329,023	297,240	+10.7
P. C. Freight cars serv.			
June 1	86.6	85.6	+1.2
P. C. locom. serv. June 1	82.1	79.1	+3.8
Gross rev., Yr. to date	1,354,269	1,423,178	-4.8
Exp., year to date	1,167,678	1,132,451	+3.1
Taxes, Yr. to date	141,302	117,566	+20.2
Rate of return on invest., Yr. to date			
East Dist.	0.75	0.75	-8.70
South Dist.	1.39	1.39	-75.8
West Dist.	0.54	0.54	-90.6
U. S.	0.54	0.54	-90.6

AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced oil)

Texas—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Panhandle	60,800	68,850	72,900	72,900	72,900
North	28,700	33,900	33,900	33,900	33,900
West	214,500	199,800	199,800	199,800	199,800
E. Cent.	95,750	121,300	121,300	121,300	121,300
East	438,000	467,800	467,800	467,800	467,800
S. W.	237,550	236,350	236,350	236,350	236,350
Coastal	211,600	209,500	209,500	209,500	209,500
Total	1,360,300	1,364,550	1,410,400	1,410,400	1,410,400
Oklahoma	518,400	443,300	618,300	618,300	618,300
Kansas	172,300	141,900	192,150	192,150	192,150
North La.	260,600	79,250	85,950	85,950	85,950
Coastal La.	51,000	189,350	168,500	168,500	168,500
Arkansas	149,700	141,100	115,900	115,900	115,900
Michigan	56,400	52,900	42,800	42,800	42,800
Wyoming	55,500	58,300	55,350	55,350	55,350
Montana	13,500	13,050	17,600	17,600	17,600
Colorado	5,200	3,750	4,300	4,300	4,300
New Mex.	112,500	101,450	114,900	114,900	114,900
California	642,300	680,000	686,900	686,900	686,900
Tot. U. S.	3,398,100	3,296,250	3,520,750	3,520,750	3,520,750

Effective July 1.

PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

Week ended:	July 9, 1938	July 2, 1937	June 25, 1936
New England	-3.7	-9.0	-8.5
Mid. Atlantic	4.4	1.1	1.7
Cent. in Reg.	-1.3	-16.5	-17.0
West Central	-1.7	-3.4	-6.1
South States	-6.5	-9.1	-9.2
Rocky Mts.	-28.4	-26.6	-23.4
Pacific Coast	-6.8	-5.7	-3.6
Entire U. S.	-10.3	-10.0	-9.8

COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (15)

Bituminous coal:	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Total	4,730	5,360	6,494	6,494	6,494
Daily average	946	893	1,299	1,299	1,299
Anthracite (Penn.)	317	951	679	679	679
Daily average	63	158	136	136	136
Beehive coke:	10	10	63	63	63
Daily average	2	2	13	13	13

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (5)

Bituminous	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Total	4,730	5,360	6,494	6,494	6,494
Daily average	946	893	1,299	1,299	1,299
Anthracite (Penn.)	317	951	679	679	679
Daily average	63	158	136	136	136
Beehive coke:	10	10	63	63	63
Daily average	2	2	13	13	13

INDEX TO BUSINESS STATISTICS

Automobile Production, Estimated Weekly	21
Automobiles, New Passenger Car Registrations	12
Automobiles, New Passenger Car Registrations by Federal Reserve Districts, Average Daily	35
Bankers' Acceptances and Commercial Paper Outstanding	29
British Exchange Rates on Paris	39
Brokers' Loans (New York Stock Exchange Members)	37
Brokers' Loans Ratios	31
Building Permits, Monthly	23
Business Index, New York Times Weekly	17
Coal and Beehive Coke, Monthly Production of	5
Coal and Coke Production, Weekly	4
Construction Contracts Awarded, Average Daily	22
Construction Contracts Awarded, Monthly	27
Cost of Living, Monthly	15
Debits to Individual Accounts	30
Electric Power Output, Per Cent Changes in, by Regions	3
Electric Power Production, Weekly	25
Engineering Contract Awards	24
Failures, Weekly	14
Foreign Exchange Rates, Daily	42
Foreign Exchange Rates, Weekly	41
Freight Car Loadings	19
Gasoline Consumption, Retail Value of	36
Gold and Silver Prices	40
Income, Cash Farm, by Federal Reserve Districts	7
Machine Tool and Forging Machinery, Index of Orders for	13
Member Banks, Excess Reserves of	32
Monetary Gold Stock, U. S.	38
Oil Production, Average Daily	2
Petroleum Stocks and Refinery Activity	8
Postal Savings, U. S.	33
Railroad Earnings	9
Railroad Earnings and Freight Car Loadings, Gross	10
Railroad Equipment Orders, Domestic, Weekly	20
Retail Food Prices, Index of	28
Rubber, Crude, Monthly	16
Sensitive Commodity Prices, The Annalist Weekly Index of	26
Steel Industry, Rate of Operations in the	18
Steel Scrap Prices	11
Transportation	1
Wholesale Commodity Prices, U. S. B. L. S. Index of	6

PREVIOUS ISSUES

(Dates of issues containing latest available figures)

Date	Date	Date
Automobiles, Com. Car Reg. May 27	Reserve Districts July 13	Pig Iron July 13
Automobiles, Com. Car Reg. in 1937 Mar. 4	Department Store Sales and Stocks July 13	Pig Iron Production (Adj. for Seasonal Variation) July 13
Automobiles, Dom. Sales July 13	Economic Changes in the U. S. July 13	Pig Iron Production by Reserve Districts July 13
Automobiles, Pass. Car Reg. in U. S. May 20	Electric Goods Orders July 13	Pneumatic Castings July 13
Automobiles, Product'n and Registration of July 24	Electric Power Production July 13	Portland Cement July 13
Autos., Wholesale Sales of July 13	Factory Emp. by Groups July 1	Price Level, General July 6
Boot and Shoe Production June 3	Factory Emp. and Payrolls July 1	Prices Received and Paid by Farmers July 17
Capital Issues, New July 13	Failures, Commercial July 10	Railroad Equip. Orders July 1
Carloadings, by Groups July 13	Foreign Exchange Rates June 3	Recent Economic Changes July 23
Coke Production May 27	Income, Non-Farm July 24	Refrigerator Sales July 13
Const. Contracts, Physical Volume of June 3	Foreign Trade, Merchandise, Gold and Silver May 27	Retail Prices of Department Stores July 13
Construction Contracts by Districts July 13	Foreign Trade, by Regions July 13	Sensitive Commodity Prices, Monthly Index of June 3
Construction Contracts by Types of Construction July 13	Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments July 13	Short Interest July 13
Const. Costs, Monthly July 13	Idle Cars July 17	Silk Movement July 6
Const. Costs, Quarterly Apr. 29	Income, Cash Farm July 1	Silk Castings, Com'l July 10
Cost of Living, Quarterly June 10	Income, Non-Farm July 24	Steel Ingot Production July 13
Cotton Consumption by Reserve Districts July 17	Insurance, New Paid-for June 24	Steel, Structural July 1
Cotton Spinning Activity June 24	Interest Rates and Adj. Index of Bond Yields June 10	Steel Plate Bookings July 13
Demand Deposits, Turnover of June 17	Member Bank Credit July 13	Steel Shipments July 13
Department Store Sales by	Metal Prices July 6	Treasury Receipts and Expenditures July 13
	Money Rates, Foreign July 13	Wool Consumption July 6
	Oil Supply and Demand July 13	Wool Machinery Activity July 6
		Zinc, Slab July 13

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Commodity Price Index (6)

1937	Farm	Food	Textile	Light	Metal	Chem.	House	Other	Other	All
Jan.	91.3	87.1	101.7	77.5	76.6	90.9	87.7	86.5	76.2	88.1
Feb.	91.4	87.0	101.7	77.5	76.8	91.7	87.7	86.5	76.2	88.1
Mar.	91.1	87.5	104.2	78.3	76.2	96.0	87.5	86.4	75.5	88.0
Apr.	92.2	85.5	106.3	79.5	76.8	96.5	86.7	86.9	80.1	88.1
May	92.8	84.2	106.7	78.7	77.2	95.8	86.7	86.5	80.5	87.5
June	92.8	84.7	107.6	78.2	77.5	95.9	86.9	86.5	80.5	87.5
July	93.3	86.2	106.7	78.3	78.1	96.1	86.7	86.9	80.7	87.9
Aug.	93.4	86.7	106.7	78.3	78.4	96.1	86.7	86.9	80.7	87.9
Sept.	93.9	88.0	107.6	78.3	78.7	97.1	86.2	86.4	81.1	87.0
Oct.	94.0	88.5	106.7	78.3	78.5	96.4	86.4	86.4	81.2	87.0
Nov.	95.7	87.1	101.4	71.2	78.2	96.8	86.7	86.4	80.4	87.4
Dec.	92.8	79.8	97.9	70.1	78.0	96.3	92.5	79.5	89.7	75.0
1938										
Jan.	91.6	76.3	96.7	69.7	78.3	96.6	91.8	79.6	88.3	75.2
Feb.	91.8	73.5	94.7	68.7	78.5	96.0	91.1	79.1	88.0	74.8
Mar.	91.4	87.9	103.7	77.1	76.8	91.7	87.8	87.9	74.4	79.7
Apr.	92.4	87.5	104.2	78.3	76.2	96.0	87.5	86.4	75.5	88.0
May	92.2	85.5	106.3	79.5	76.8	96.5	86.7	86.9	80.1	88.1
June	92.8	84.2	106.7	78.7	77.2	95.8	86.7	86.5	80.5	87.5
July	92.8	84.7	107.6	78.2	77.5	95.9	86.9	86.5	80.5	87.5
Aug.	93.3	86.2	106.7	78.3	78.1	96.1	86.7	86.9	80.7	87.9
Sept.	93.4	86.7	106.7	78.3	78.4	96.1	86.7	86.9	80.7	87.9
Oct.	93.9	88.0	107.6	78.3	78.7	97.1	86.2	86.4	81.1	87.0
Nov.	94.0	88.5	106.7	78.3	78.5	96.4	86.4	86.4	81.2	87.0
Dec.	95.7	87.1	101.4	71.2	78.2	96.8	86.7	86.4	80.4	87.4

AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH FARM INCOME BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Millions of dollars, including AAA payments; three months' moving average; adjusted for seasonal variation)

1937	Bos.	New York	Phila.	Del.	Cle.	Rich.	Mon.	Ind.	Chi.	St. Louis	Minne.	Kan.	Dal.	San Fran.
Jan.	18.6	22.8	29.3	28.1	38.2	54.8	161.9	59.1	51.7	78.8	38.7	86.6		
Feb.	19.3	23.3	29.0	30.0	40.8	56.3	160.1	59.2	52.8	75.5	41.7	89.4		
Mar.	19.0	23.4	28.9	29.8	43.5	56.3	165.3	62.4	55.0	78.2	44.6	90.3		
Apr.	17.7	24.0	29.7	28.8	43.8	54.1	165.2	59.1	55.3	78.5	45.2	88.2		
May	17.2	24.4	31.6	27.8	40.5	51.1	159.6	56.3	53.6	73.2	41.9	89.4		
June	16.9	25.0	32.4	28.4	37.7	50.2	155.2	56.8	54.4	65.2	44.1	83.7		
July	16.9	25.5	31.8	28.4	43.2	51.8	152.6	61.5	58.0	94.0	45.0	99.6		
Aug.	16.3	25.0	29.8	26.5	49.6	50.0	146.2	63.3	56.5	100.3	51.6	95.6		
Sept.	14.9	23.6	28.8	24.4	55.9	55.8	139.1	59.7	54.4	85.0	49.5	90.9		
Oct.	15.6	23.7	29.0	23.8	51.4	59.4	141.3	54.3	50.7	75.8	51.0	81.6		
Nov.	15.6	23.7	28.7	23.5	43.5	63.1	144.0	53.6	50.6	69.2	47.9	77.3		
Dec.	17.1	24.4	29.1	23.5	36.8	55.9	150.8	57.7	49.6	66.4	46.6	74.5		
1938														
Jan.	17.0	23.4	28.6	23.3	34.6	49.3	148.5	54.9	48.2	63.1	43.5	77.7		
Feb.	17.9	23.6	28.9	24.0	37.4	42.8	148.4	58.1	51.1	61.4	44.9	77.6		
Mar.	17.2	23.0	28.2	24.3	37.9	41.4	147.3	56.8	52.1	61.7	43.4	74.4		
Apr.	16.5	22.4	29.4	25.9	40.0	38.9	151.5	56.8	52.7	62.3	46.1	69.8		

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND REFINERY ACTIVITY (18)

Estimated for Entire Industry (Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

Week ended:	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Jan. 16	3,150	77.5	720	307,980	92,001
Apr. 23	3,150	77.6	715	308,810	91,479
Apr. 30	3,215	79.3	745	308,046	91,339
May 7	3,080	75.9	715	306,804	89,464
May 14	3,170	78.3	725	306,254	88,647
May 21	3,225	79.7	735	302,597	87,992
May 28	3,150	77.8	750	300,965	87,

17
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight	Electric	Cotton	Com-
	Car Loadings	Steel Mill Power	Auto	Lumber Mill
	Misc. Other	Activity	Prod.	Prod. Activity
Effective weights	18	7	25	10
Adjusted weights	.19	.06	.10	.05
1937.				
July 10.....	103.3	119.4	113.2	107.0
July 17.....	97.9	109.9	124.6	109.0
1938.				
June 4.....	65.0	78.9	33.3	89.4
June 11.....	68.2	77.4	33.9	90.7
June 18.....	67.1	77.4	35.9	90.7
June 25.....	66.2	77.5	39.9	91.2
July 2.....	67.1	78.6	40.6	90.4
July 9.....	68.4	82.6	37.8	89.3
July 16.....	.....	.....	47.7	.....
July 23.....	.....	.....	53.8	.....

18
RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

	Week	U. S.	As	Week	U. S.	As	Week	U. S.	As
Ended:	Steel	Ind. Total	Begin-	Week	Steel	Ind. Total	Ended:	Steel	Ind. Total
1937.									
July 19.	81	84	83	July 12.	82	87	July 17.	82	82
July 26.	78	84	82	July 19.	82.5	87	July 24.	81	83
1938.									
June 6.	26%	26	May 30.	26.1	June 4.	25%	25	May 31.	25
June 13.	27%	27	June 6.	26.2	June 11.	25%	25	June 7.	25
June 20.	28%	28	June 13.	27.1	June 18.	26%	26	June 14.	26
June 27.	28%	28	June 20.	28.0	June 25.	27	28	June 21.	28
July 4.	28%	28	June 27.	28.7	July 2.	28	28	June 28.	28
July 11.	27	28	July 4.	22.4	July 9.	24	25	July 5.	22
July 18.	.....	.....	July 11.	32.3	July 16.	32	32	July 12.	32
July 25.	.....	.....	July 18.	36.4	July 23.	.....	.....	July 19.	36

19
FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)

	1938.	1937.
Grain & gr. pr	56,334	50,954
Livestock	9,896	9,681
Coal	70,545	93,508
Coke	3,833	4,110
Forest prod.	20,941	25,291
Ore	20,273	24,623
Misc.	1,123,232	1,463,921
Misc. freight	186,959	231,264
Total	501,013	588,864

20
DOMESTIC RAILROAD

	1938.	1937.
Locomotives
Freight cars
Passenger cars
Struct. stl. (tons)
Rails (tons)	500	566

21
ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE

	1938.	1937.
Week		
Ended:		
July 10.	26,980	104,136
July 17.	40,175	118,798
July 24.	41,790	111,620
July 31.	40,918	121,032
Aug. 7.	40,945	122,800
Aug. 14.	25,375	100,031
Aug. 21.	42,010	115,380

22
AVERAGE DAILY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (3)

(37 States East of the Rocky Mountains)

(Thousands of dollars)

Public

Non-Public

Total

1937.

1938.

1939.

1940.

1941.

1942.

1943.

1944.

1945.

1946.

1947.

1948.

1949.

1950.

1951.

1952.

1953.

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1978.

1979.

1980.

1981.

1982.

1983.

1984.

1985.

23
ELECTRIC POWER

(Includes only power generated by the electric light and power industry proper and imports. Does not include power generated by traction companies)

(Thousands of kilowatt hours)

Week

Ended:

1938.

1937.

1936.

1935.

1934.

1933.

1932.

1931.

1930.

1929.

1928.

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1884.

1883.

1882.

1881.

1880.

1879.

1878.

1877.

1876.

1875.

1874.

24
BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES AND

COML. PAPER OUTSTANDING

(End of month. Millions of dollars)

(Bankers' Acc. - Coml. Paper)

Adj. for

Seas.

1938.

1937.

1936.

1935.

1934.

1933.

1932.

1931.

1930.

1929.

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33
UNITED STATES POSTAL

SAVINGS (4)

(Depositors' balances at end of month) (In millions of dollars)

1938.

1937.

1936.

1935.

1934.

1933.

1932.

1931.

1930.

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1890.

39 BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES ON PARIS

(In francs—average price per day)

July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
11. 178.46	178.36	177.74	180.11	158.29
12. 178.67	177.69	177.69	180.56	158.56
13. 178.36	178.37	177.70	158.36	
14. 178.33	178.38	177.67	158.18	162.37
15. 178.35	178.37			164.83
16. 178.30	178.38	177.65		162.21
17. 178.33	177.65			160.29
18. 178.15	178.34	177.66		161.56

40 GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES					
1938.	Week	Gold	Dollar	Silver	
	Ended:		Equiva-		
	June 18:	London.	Cent.	London.	N. Y.
	High	.140s 10½d	35.01	18½d	42½
	Low	.140s 6½d	34.79	18¼d	42
	June 25:				
	High	.140s 10d	34.99	19d	42½
	Low	.140s 9½d	34.86	18½d	42
	July 2:				
	High	.140s 10d	34.89	19½d	42½
	Low	.140s 9½d	34.85	19½d	42½
	July 9:				
	High	.141s 1½d	34.83	19½d	42½
	Low	.140s 8½d	34.85	19½d	42½
	July 16:				
	High	.141s 2½d	34.78	19½d	42½
	Low	.141s 2d	34.82	19½d	42½

41 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit.	July 16, 1938.		Week Ended July 9, 1938.		July 17, 1937.	
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
8.2397	England (sovereign).....	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.92 1/2	\$4.95 1/2	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.97 1/2	\$4.96 1/2
8.2397	Australia (sovereign).....	3.94 1/2	3.94 1/2	3.95 1/2	3.95	3.97 1/2	3.97 1/2
8.2397	So. Africa (sovereign).....	4.93 1/2	4.92 1/2	4.94 1/2	4.93 1/2	4.97 1/2	4.96 1/2
.06634	France (franc).....	.0276 1/2	.0275 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0388 1/2	.037 1/2
.0626	Italy (lira).....	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0525 1/2
.40332	Germany (reichsmark).....	.4022	.4017 1/2	.4030	.4024	.4037	.4017
.68067	Holland (florin).....	.5507	.5499	.5532	.5507 1/2	.5511	.5499
1.6931	Canada (dollar).....	.9940	.9925	.9934	.9923	.9933	.9980
.1695	Belgium (belga).....	.1694	.1691 1/2	.1696	.1691	.1685 1/2	.1682 1/2
.32669	Switzerland (franc).....	.2291	.2283	.2292 1/2	.2283	.2294 1/2	.2290
.0220	Greece (drachma).....	.0080 1/2	.0080 1/2	.0091	.0080 1/2	.0091 1/2	.0091
.4537	Sweden (krona).....	.2544	.2540	.2555 1/2	.2543 1/2	.2565	.2558
.4537	Denmark (krone).....	.2204	.2199	.2213	.2202 1/2	.2222	.2216
.4537	Norway (krone).....	.2479 1/2	.2475 1/2	.2480 1/2	.2479 1/2	.2500	.2494
.1899	Poland (zloty).....	.1887	.1886 1/2	.1887	.1887	.1900	.1900
.0315	Czechoslovakia (crown).....	.0346 1/2	.0346	.0347 1/2	.0346 1/2	.0349	.0348 1/2
.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar).....	.0234 1/2	.0234 1/2	.0234 1/2	.0234 1/2	.0233 1/2	.0233 1/2
.0748	Portugal (escudo).....	.0450	.0450	.0452	.0451	.0453	.0451
.0101	Rumania (leu).....	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075
.2961	Hungary (pengo).....	.1985	.1980	.1985	.1985	.1975	.1975
.0426	Finland (markka).....	.0218 1/2	.0218 1/2	.0219 1/2	.0218 1/2	.0220 1/2	.0220
.6180	India (rupee).....	.3683	.3676	.3692	.3687	.3755	.3753
	Hong Kong (sily. dol.).....	.3087	.3084	.3097	.3090	.3040	.3035
	Shanghai (sily. dol.).....	.1885	.1880	.1885	.1835	.2970	.2955
.5000	Manila (silver peso).....	.4980	.4980	.4980	.4980	.5030	.5030
.9613	Settles (dollar) Singapore.....	.5770	.5760	.5787	.5775	.5840	.5835
.84396	Japan (yen).....	.2878	.2873	.2890	.2879	.2898	.2893
1.6479	Colombia (gold peso).....	.5700	.5700	.5600	.5600	.5400	.5400
1.6335	Argentina (paper peso).....	.2610	.2605	.2615	.2600	.3030	.3020
.0625	Brazil (paper milreis).....	.0590	.0590	.0590	.0590	.0670	.0665
.2060	Chile (gold peso).....	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519
.4740	Peru (sol).....	.2360	.2325	.2375	.2375	.2600	.2600
1.7510	Uruguay (gold peso).....	.4300	.4300	.4300	.4300	.5825	.5800
.8440	Mexico (silver peso).....	.2090	.2075	.2090	.2075	.2790	.2790

1/2 Demand rate.

42 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

Cable Transfer Rates

	July 11.	July 12.	July 13.	July 14.	July 15.	July 16.
England: High	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.92 1/2	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.93 1/2	\$4.93 1/2
Low	4.92 1/2	4.92 1/2	4.93 1/2	4.93 1/2	4.93 1/2	4.93 1/2
France: High	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2
Low	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2	.0276 1/2
Italy: High	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2
Low	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2	.0526 1/2
Germany: High	.4022	.4019 1/2	.4020 1/2	.4020 1/2	.4020 1/2	.4020 1/2
Low	.4019 1/2	.4017 1/2	.4018 1/2	.4019 1/2	.4020 1/2	.4020 1/2
Holland: High	.5507	.5504	.5507	.5507	.5506 1/2	.5505
Low	.5500	.5499	.5504 1/2	.5502	.5503	.5502
Belgium: High	.1693 1/2	.1692 1/2	.1693 1/2	.1694	.1694	.1693 1/2
Low	.1691 1/2	.1691 1/2	.1692 1/2	.1692 1/2	.1693	.1692 1/2
Switzerland: High	.2285	.2286	.2287	.2288 1/2	.2288 1/2	.2291
Low	.2283	.2284 1/2	.2285 1/2	.2286 1/2	.2287 1/2	.2290
Canada: High	.9925	.9925	.9925	.9925 1/2	.9925 1/2	.9940
Low	.9925	.9925	.9927	.9934	.9934	.9940
Japan: High	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775
Low	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775	.5775
Argentina (free inland)	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2610

1/2 Closing rate. 1/2 Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Federal Power Commission. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Aberthaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Company. *Subject to revision. 1/2 Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	July 13			July 14			July 15			June 16			Cal. Wks. Range		July 15			July 19			
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	
90 Stocks	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.0	46.9	47.2	48.2	47.0	47.8	48.6	47.9	48.3	49.2	46.2	49.5	48.0	49.2	50.8	49.6	50.6	Gen. Motors.....
72 Industrials	164.6	158.9	159.8	160.5	156.8	157.9	161.0	157.3	159.1	164.6	154.4	165.4	165.4	164.6	165.4	160.5	164.7	170.0	165.6	169.0	Chrysler.....
4 Steels	31.5	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.4	29.4	30.2	30.0	30.2	30.9	30.2	30.9	30.9	29.2	31.3	29.2	31.3	32.1	31.5	31.8	U. S. Steel.....
4 Motors	67.5	64.9	65.6	67.5	64.9	65.2	67.8	65.8	66.9	68.7	67.5	67.8	69.5	63.1	70.1	67.2	70.1	71.9	70.1	71.9	Yellow Trk. & C.....
5 Motor accessories	36.6	35.2	35.3	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.2	33.8	34.9	35.6	34.9	35.5	36.6	33.1	37.3	35.4	37.2	38.6	37.3	38.3	Curtiss Wright.....
3 Aviation	29.2	28.0	28.0	28.3	27.6	27.8	28.3	27.6	27.8	28.5	28.0	28.3	29.2	27.6	29.0	28.0	28.5	29.2	28.5	29.0	Anaconda.....
3 Building	52.2	50.4	51.2	51.2	49.8	50.6	51.0	50.0	51.8	50.8	51.6	52.2	49.0	52.8	51.2	52.4	54.2	53.0	54.2	54.2	N. S. Rubber.....
4 Chemicals	131.4	128.9	129.6	128.9	127.4	127.4	128.3	125.9	127.4	129.6	127.4	129.2	131.4	125.6	131.4	128.3	131.1	135.2	132.6	135.4	Spiegel, Inc.....
4 Nonferrous metals	57.9	55.5	55.5	55.5	53.7	53.7	56.9	53.7	53.7	56.9	53.7	53.7	56.9	53.7	56.9	53.7	53.7	59.9	58.5	59.9	Montgom. Ward.....
4 Foods	34.3	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	33.3	33.7	34.0	33.7	33.9	34.2	33.2	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.9	34.0	34.9	Beth. Steel.....
3 Tobacco	70.4	69.3	69.3	70.1	69.9	70.1	70.1	69.9	70.1	70.1	69.9	70.1	70.4	69.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	71.4	70.4	71.1	Eram. Pict.....
3 Sugars	27.0	26.2	26.6	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	27.2	24.7	26.8	26.4	26.6	27.0	26.4	26.6	Republic Stl.....
2 Electrical equipments	60.9	58.4	58.7	58.7	57.4	57.7	60.0	57.4	59.3	60.3	59.7	60.0	60.9	56.8	61.6	59.0	61.2	62.8	61.6	62.5	Allied Strs.....
3 Farm equipments	59.0	55.9	56.2	56.9	55.2	55.2	56.6	55.6	56.2	56.6	56.6	56.6	59.0	54.5	59.9	56.2	57.6	60.4	57.9	60.0	
4 Office equipments	28.1	27.3	27.7	27.8	27.1	27.5	28.0	27.6	28.0	28.8	28.1	28.4	28.1	26.4	29.0	28.4	28.9	30.1	29.3	30.0	
4 Railroad equipments	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.4	22.4	23.5	22.4	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	24.2	22.6	24.2	23.5	24.2	25.2	24.2	25.2	
4 Amusement	23.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	22.4	22.7	23.5	22.6	23.2	24.1	23.4	23.8	23.7	21.7	24.9	23.5	24.6	25.4	24.6	25.2	
5 Merchandise	43.0	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.3	41.6	42.3	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.0	42.2	43.0	40.7	43.0	42.0	43.2	44.3	43.4	43.8	
3 Rubber and tires	42.5	40.1	40.4	40.7	38.9	39.2	41.0	39.5	40.4	41.9	40.4	41.0	42.5	37.2	44.2	41.3	44.2	46.3	44.5	45.7	Week Ended
2 Liquor	24.6	24.1	24.1	24.1	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.6	23.1	24.1	23.6	23.6	24.6	23.6	24.4	1938.
4 Standard Oils	30.1	29.1	29.3	29.3	28.8	29.0	29.6	28.8	29.5	30.0	29.5	29.7	30.1	28.3	30.4	29.7	30.2	31.3	30.3	31.1	Adv. Den. Gen. Tot.
4 Independent oils	56.9	56.4	56.9	57.1	56.4	56.9	57.8	56.9	58.5	59.3	58.5	58.5	59.3	56.9	59.3	58.7	58.7	60.0	58.5	57.6	89 71 140
8 Oils	89.3	86.0	86.8	87.1	85.2	85.9	87.8	85.6	87.1	88.5	87.5	88.2	89.3	83.3	89.3	87.3	88.7	91.3	89.2	91.6	July 9.
10 Rails	30.1	28.5	28.5	29.3	27.8	28.8	28.9	27.9	28.5	28.9	28.6	28.8	30.1	27.1	30.1	28.5	29.9	31.5	30.6	31.7	July 9.
8 Utilities	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.1	19.5	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.2	19.4	19.7	18.8	19.6	19.2	19.4	20.0	19.5	19.8	July 11.
																					84 372 121 577 6
																					Daily

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

Week Ended	25 Rails			25 Industrials			50 Stocks		
1938.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 28.	16.91	15.47	15.95	144.99	134.64	138.02	80.93	75.05	76.98
June 4.	16.05	15.51	15.82	141.27	135.30	140.56	78.63	75.47	78.19
June 11.	16.04	15.61	15.75	146.80	141.13	144.33	81.38	78.46	80.04
June 18.	15.72	14.96	15.13	144.11	140.66	142.66	79.85	77.98	78.59
June 25.	19.71	15.30	19.60	166.98	145.46	166.76	93.32	80.38	93.18
July 2.	21.22	18.76	21.13	176.29	164.10	175.28	98.75	91.43	98.20
July 9.	22.18	20.32	21.04	176.02	168.99	171.19	99.10	94.79	96.11
July 16.	21.54	20.23	20.88	176.99	169.20	174.33	99.26	94.84	97.60

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

July 11	21.03	20.48	20.53	171.90	169.20	169.73	96.46	94.84	95.13
July 12	21.17	20.23	20.98	175.06	169.50	174.11	98.11	94.86	97.54
July 13	21.54	20.80	20.85	176.99	172.81	173.38	99.26	96.80	97.11
July 14	21.12	20.52	20.63	173.64	170.37	172.37	97.38	95.67	96.97
July 15	20.86	20.59	20.87	173.47	170.37	172.60	97.22	95.48	96.73
July 16	20.97	20.84	20.88	174.90	173.15	174.33	97.93	96.99	97.60

For weekly figures from 1925 to Oct. 2, 1937, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 28, 1937.

For weekly figures from 1925 to Oct. 2, 1937, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 24, 1937.

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST										
Week	30 Industrials—			20 Railroads—			15 Utilities—			70
Ended:	High	Low	Last.	High	Low	Last.	High	Low	Last.	Stocks
1938.										
June 11	116.05	112.01	114.23	20.85	20.37	20.53	19.36	18.65	19.04	37.24
June 18	114.51	111.54	113.23	20.51	19.54	19.73	18.90	18.27	18.54	36.65
June 25	132.12	115.31	131.94	25.61	20.06	25.45	20.91	18.80	20.58	43.23
July 2	139.12	129.44	138.53	27.68	24.46	27.57	22.42	20.38	22.27	45.45
July 9	140.05	134.51	136.20	28.92	26.62	27.31	22.84	21.25	21.70	45.05
July 16	140.52	133.84	138.53	28.05	26.26	27.18	22.16	21.01	21.39	45.40

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

July 11	136.72	133.97	134.66	27.28	26.56	26.61	21.70	21.13	21.23	44.35
July 12	138.22	133.84	137.49	27.57	26.26	27.32	21.88	21.01	21.68	45.32
July 13	140.52	136.46	136.90	28.05	27.06	27.12	22.16	21.51	21.55	45.62
July 14	137.45	135.22	135.81	27.45	26.70	26.81	22.40	21.01	21.05	44.10
July 15	138.17	135.52	137.30	27.25	26.77	27.13	21.65	21.02	21.35	45.17
July 16	139.14	137.69	138.53	27.29	27.11	27.18	21.50	21.26	21.39	45.45

As of June 2, this average has been revised to include only fifteen utility issues and sixty-two stocks.

As of June 2, this average has been revised to include only fifteen utility issues and sixty-five stocks.

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

WEEKLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES						
Week Ended:	RAILROADS		IND. AND MISC.		TOTAL	
	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.
1938.						
June 11.....	138,380	25,626	2,080,160	385,215	2,218,540	410,841
June 18.....	150,010	27,271	1,642,530	304,178	1,792,530	330,853
June 25.....	857,480	158,793	9,255,160	1,713,918	10,112,640	1,872,711
July 2.....	908,490	168,239	11,224,370	2,078,582	12,132,860	2,246,822
July 9.....	886,130	201,393	7,560,290	1,718,248	8,446,420	1,919,641
July 16.....	515,600	95,481	7,522,030	1,392,968	8,037,630	1,488,456
DAILY TOTALS						
	DAILY		IND. & MISC.		YEAR TO DATE.	
	Railroads.	Total.		Total.	1938.	1937.
July 11.....	86,460	1,617,630		1,087,630	129,284,418	235,331,617
July 12.....	111,560	1,508,240		1,619,800	130,904,418	236,426,367
July 13.....	142,250	2,476,700		2,618,950	133,523,368	237,275,467
July 14.....	93,500	1,067,470		1,150,970	134,674,338	238,313,567
July 15.....	57,720	875,290		933,010	135,607,348	239,050,617
July 16.....	24,080	903,190		627,270	136,234,618	239,754,897

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations of July 16 for Issues Not Traded In

For Calendar Week Ended July 16.

1938	High	Low	1937	High	Low	1936	High	Low	1935	High	Low	1934	High	Low	1933	High	Low	1932	High	Low	1931	High	Low	1930	High	Low	1929	High	Low	1928	High	Low	1927	High	Low	1926	High	Low	1925	High	Low	1924	High	Low	1923	High	Low	1922	High	Low	1921	High	Low	1920	High	Low	1919	High	Low	1918	High	Low	1917	High	Low	1916	High	Low	1915	High	Low	1914	High	Low	1913	High	Low	1912	High	Low	1911	High	Low	1910	High	Low	1909	High	Low	1908	High	Low	1907	High	Low	1906	High	Low	1905	High	Low	1904	High	Low	1903	High	Low	1902	High	Low	1901	High	Low	1900	High	Low	1899	High	Low	1898	High	Low	1897	High	Low	1896	High	Low	1895	High	Low	1894	High	Low	1893	High	Low	1892	High	Low	1891	High	Low	1890	High	Low	1889	High	Low	1888	High	Low	1887	High	Low	1886	High	Low	1885	High	Low	1884	High	Low	1883	High	Low	1882	High	Low	1881	High	Low	1880	High	Low	1879	High	Low	1878	High	Low	1877	High	Low	1876	High	Low	1875	High	Low	1874	High	Low	1873	High	Low	1872	High	Low	1871	High	Low	1870	High	Low	1869	High	Low	1868	High	Low	1867	High	Low	1866	High	Low	1865	High	Low	1864	High	Low	1863	High	Low	1862	High	Low	1861	High	Low	1860	High	Low	1859	High	Low	1858	High	Low	1857	High	Low	1856	High	Low	1855	High	Low	1854	High	Low	1853	High	Low	1852	High	Low	1851	High	Low	1850	High	Low	1849	High	Low	1848	High	Low	1847	High	Low	1846	High	Low	1845	High	Low	1844	High	Low	1843	High	Low	1842	High	Low	1841	High	Low	1840	High	Low	1839	High	Low	1838	High	Low	1837	High	Low	1836	High	Low	1835	High	Low	1834	High	Low	1833	High	Low	1832	High	Low	1831	High	Low	1830	High	Low	1829	High	Low	1828	High	Low	1827	High	Low	1826	High	Low	1825	High	Low	1824	High	Low	1823	High	Low	1822	High	Low	1821	High	Low	1820	High	Low	1819	High	Low	1818	High	Low	1817	High	Low	1816	High	Low	1815	High	Low	1814	High	Low	1813	High	Low	1812	High	Low	1811	High	Low	1810	High	Low	1809	High	Low	1808	High	Low	1807	High	Low	1806	High	Low	1805	High	Low	1804	High	Low	1803	High	Low	1802	High	Low	1801	High	Low	1800	High	Low	1799	High	Low	1798	High	Low	1797	High	Low	1796	High	Low	1795	High	Low	1794	High	Low	1793	High	Low	1792	High	Low	1791	High	Low	1790	High	Low	1789	High	Low	1788	High	Low	1787	High	Low	1786	High	Low	1785	High	Low	1784	High	Low	1783	High	Low	1782	High	Low	1781	High	Low	1780	High	Low	1779	High	Low	1778	High	Low	1777	High	Low	1776	High	Low	1775	High	Low	1774	High	Low	1773	High	Low	1772	High	Low	1771	High	Low	1770	High	Low	1769	High	Low	1768	High	Low	1767	High	Low	1766	High	Low	1765	High	Low	1764	High	Low	1763	High	Low	1762	High	Low	1761	High	Low	1760	High	Low	1759	High	Low	1758	High	Low	1757	High	Low	1756	High	Low	1755	High	Low	1754	High	Low	1753	High	Low	1752	High	Low	1751	High	Low	1750	High	Low	1749	High	Low	1748	High	Low	1747	High	Low	1746	High	Low	1745	High	Low	1744	High	Low	1743	High	Low	1742	High	Low	1741	High	Low	1740	High	Low	1739	High	Low	1738	High	Low	1737	High	Low	1736	High	Low	1735	High	Low	1734	High	Low	1733	High	Low	1732	High	Low	1731	High	Low	1730	High	Low	1729	High	Low	1728	High	Low	1727	High	Low	1726	High	Low	1725	High	Low	1724	High	Low	1723	High	Low	1722	High	Low	1721	High	Low	1720	High	Low	1719	High	Low	1718	High	Low	1717	High	Low	1716	High	Low	1715	High	Low	1714	High	Low	1713	High	Low	1712	High	Low	1711	High	Low	1710	High	Low	1709	High	Low	1708	High	Low	1707	High	Low	1706	High	Low	1705	High	Low	1704	High	Low	1703	High	Low	1702	High	Low
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For Calendar Week Ended—

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	9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Saturday, July 16

earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1937 and 1936 or earlier. Light face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1936.

ink means figures not available.

l covered by 12—Number of months in last interim report.

On all classes of preferred.

a—Parent company only. d—Deflect.

b—Years ended 1936 and 1935.

c—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.

d—Before depletion.

e—Initial dividend.

f—Dividend of 1.5 share of Consolidated Oil common.

g—Divided Oil common.

h—Before depletion.

i—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.

k—Deflect.

l—Cumulative 0—Special.

m—Adjusted.

n—1936.

o—Results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31.

p—Company is changing fiscal year.

q—Amount varies. u—In scrip.

r—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries. z—Ex dividend.

s—Partly extra.

t—Plus or payable in stock.

u—Figures under high and low column.

v—1.5 share of Great Lakes.

w—Not computed, as allowance was made for debt service.

x—Not computed, as allowance was made for debt service.

y—Figures stated asked and bid prices of July 16.

z—Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).

Free Calendar Week-Ended

Free Calendar Week-Ended

[illegible]

Saturday, July 16

New York Stock Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

*Stocks of no par value are marked by (np).
 †Partly extra.
 ‡Plus or payable in stock.
 §Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of July 16.

-Amount varies. u-In scrip.
-Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.
-Weeks. x-Ex dividend.
-1.5 share Grand National Films.
-Not computed, as no allowance made for debt service.

Share earnings not computed. Results are before all deductions. **15%** 6% 7% 7-12%
 1. **Adjusted.**
 2. **o-Special.**
 3. **Results cover 10 months ended**
 4. **company is charging**

1,800	147	1,800
133%	85%	1,800
86%	85%	1,800

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10
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4-27	Reverse Cop	\$5.25	pr
2-24	Reverse Cop	\$5.25	pr
6-9	Reynolds Metals	\$5.50	pr
4-25	Reynolds Metals	\$5.50	pr

79½	24½	98	26	37
138	90	139	76½	85
98	92	95½	60	64½
34	22½	30½	12½	17½
117	105	112	80	87½



For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday. July 16

1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																										

United States Government Securities

[illegible]

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.

TREASURY BONDS

Range 1938		Sales				Net		
High. Low		in 1000s. High. Low. Last.				Chge.		
106.27	105.21 3/4	43-40	June.	18	106.18	106.14	106.15	
106.14	105.28 3/4	43-40	reg.	1	106.12	106.12	106.12	-3
106.2	106.29 3/4	43-41	Mch.	3	107.21	107.20	107.20	
106.18	107.4 3/4	41		44	108.3	107.31	108.3	-5
105.25	107.4 3/4	41		22	116.6	116.10	110.13	
110.22	107.15 3/4	47-43	reg.	4	110.12	110.12	110.12	-2
110.5	107.2 3/4	45-43		50	109.30	109.25	109.27	-3
110.3	107 3/4	46-44		23	109.27	109.25	109.26	-1
110.3	107.10 5/4	46-44	reg.	1	109.26	108.26	109.26	-1
114.23	111.22 46	54-44		86	114.17	114.13	114.16	-2
114.17	112.17 46	54-44	reg.	1	114.12	114.12	114.12	-5
114.23	113.25 26	47-45		83	108.20	106.17	106.18	-2
114.23	113.14 46	47-45		4	106.7			-1
113.11	110.8 3/4	56-46		14	113.5	113	113.5	-2
108.5	105.2 3/4	48-46		81	108	107.29	107.30	-2
108.25	105.27 3/4	49-46		19	108.22	107.18	108.19	-2
108.25	105.27 3/4	52-47		42	115.26	113.5	113.5	-2
104.28	101.27 2/4	51-45		131	104.28	104.24	104.24	-1
104.20	101 2/4	52-48		7	104.20	104.18	104.18	-1
108.16	105.19 3/4	52-49		1	108.12	108.12	108.12	-1
108.16	105.19 3/4	53-49		3	109.2	108.12	108.12	-1
106.21	102.26 2/4	54-51		330	103.25	103.15	103.17	-2
106.20	103.26 3/4	55-51		17	106.20	106.15	106.18	-5
105.14	101.24 2/4	60-55		145	104.7	103.29	104.2	+1
103.10	100.14 2/4	58-56		33	103.6	102.30	102.31	-4
102.9	101.19 2/4	58-56		230	102.9		102.6	-1
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS								
106.15	103.22 3/4	47-42		1	106.2	106.2	106.2	+3
105.10	102.13 3/4	47-42		1	105	105	105	-2
107.7	103.28 3/4	64-44		4	106.29	106.29	106.29	-1
106.17	103.4 3/4	49-44		16	106.9	106.3	106.4	+3
HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS								
103.13	101.9 2/4	49-39		92	102.29	102.23	102.26	-1
104.15	101.5 2/4	44-42		943	102.5	101.33	102.31	-1
103.13	101.9 2/4	49-39		105	102.3	102.3	102.3	-1

L FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

106.15 103.22 3 ³ / ₄	47-42	1	106.2	106.2	106.2	+	-3
106.10 102.13 2 ³ / ₄	47-42	1	105	105	105	-	2
107.7 103.28 3 ³ / ₄	64-44	4	106.29	106.29	106.29	-	1
106.17 103.4 3 ³ / ₄	49-44	16	106.9	106.3	106.4	+	3
HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS							
103.13 101.9 2 ³ / ₄	49-30	92	102.29	102.23	102.26	-	1
104.15 101.5 2 ³ / ₄	44-42	943	104.5	103.31	103.31	-	5
106.23 103.9 3 ³ / ₄	52-44	42	106.7	106.3	106.4	+	3

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DOMESTIC BONDS									
96%	87%	ADAMS EXP	4 ⁵ / ₈	48	4	96%	94%	96%	+ 3 ¹ / ₂
95	86	Adams Exp	4 ⁵ / ₈	47	6	95	95	95	+ 1 ¹ / ₂
101%	94	Adams Exp	4 ¹ / ₂	46 st.	6	100 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 ¹ / ₂
102 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	Ata. Gt. Snp	4 ¹ / ₂	43	10	100	99 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 ¹ / ₂

58	43	9	104	103
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78	45	Allegheny	5e	44	12	75	72	72	3 1/2
67 1/2	44	Allegheny	5s	49	14	64	63 1/2	64	+
105	104	Allegheny	5s	49	14	28 1/2	36	36	1 1/2
109	107	Allegh Valley	4s	42	13	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+
92 1/2	70	Allied	5s	45	9	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+
89 1/2	79	Allied Strs	4 1/2	51	11	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	1 1/2
110	98	Allied Chain	4s	52	100	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+
82	82 1/2	Am	Ice	5s	2030	62	100	100	+
100 1/2	95	Am Ice	5s	53	3	100	100	100	100
100 1/2	99 1/2	Am I G Chem	5 1/2	49	74	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
98 1/2	80	Am Int	5 1/2	49	10	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	2 1/2
112 1/2	98 1/2	Am Int	T	3 1/2	91	112 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+
102 1/2	98 1/2	Am T	T	3 1/2	106	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+
103 1/2	98 1/2	Am T	T	3 1/2	85	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	+
115	97 1/2	Am T	Fdr	cv	50	108	105 1/2	106 1/2	8 1/2
97 1/2	88	Am W W	E	6e	75	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+
108 1/2	97 1/2	Am W W	E	6e	130	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+
33	25 1/2	Arn C Nitra	de	67	12	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+
41	23	Arn Arbor	4s	95	17	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	3 1/2
96 1/2	86 1/2	Arm Del	4s	57	37	96 1/2	96	96	96
96 1/2	86 1/2	Arm Del	4s	55	65	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	+
110	98 1/2	Arm Del	T	3 1/2	106	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+
110 1/2	98 1/2	A T	S F F	4s	23	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	+
103 1/2	75 1/2	A T	S F F	aj	4e	95 at	75	89 1/2	+
104 1/2	81	A T	S F F	4s	1905	55	90	89	89 1/2
104 1/2	81	A T	S F F	4s	1909	55	90	89	89 1/2
106 1/2	87 1/2	A T	S F F	4s	48	101	99 1/2	101	+
112 1/2	100	A T	S F F T	Sh L	4s	58	102	105	105
112	98 1/2	A T	S F F	4 1/2	58	104	104	104 1/2	+
105 1/2	95 1/2	A T	S F F	K M	4s	65	96 1/2	96 1/2	+
94	84	Att & Cha			44	78	78	78	+
94	80	A C Line	1st	4s	52	55	83 1/2	82 1/2	+
76 1/2	45	A C C	clt	4s	52	34	63 1/2	61	5 1/2
77 1/2	53	A C Line	4 1/2	54	24	66	62	65 1/2	3 1/2
88	68	A C	5s	55	22	75	74	75	+
88	68	A C	5s	55	21	77	74	75	+
31 1/2	14 1/2	Att & Dan	1st	4s	45	21	21	21	1 1/2
31	14	Att & Dan	2d	4s	48	26	23	21	2 1/2
60	50 1/2	Att Gu & W I	5e	59	2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+

5g 40 st..... 5 99 98

45	15	B	O	R	f	6	5	155	29	2614	27	114
82	37	B	O	A	s	1	6	84	481	4612	471	14
25	154	B	O	R	f	9	5	215	275	254	24	1
39	14	B	O	S	9	6	F	71	267			
39	13	B	O	S	2000	D		138	263	23	24	2
24	114	B	O	C	v	4	5	412	237	21	2114	
82	34	B	O	S	2	5		118	451	44	45	
70	274	B	O	A	s	P	L	E	W	V	41	23
59	19	B	O	S	S	W	S	74	34	31	314	23
46	174	B	O	A	s	T	C	59	2	28	28	
108	9	B	O	S	1	4	51	81	1034	1054	1054	13
119	1154	B	ell	T	F	a	5	4	15	128	128	
128	1254	B	ell	T	F	a	5	8	15	128	128	
05	96	B	eth	S	H	4	6	106	1054	105	1054	
05	96	B	eth	S	H	4	6	135	981	98	984	
82	82	B	eth	S	H	3	6	178	85	85	85	
45	194	B	oston	M	e	S	6	52	34	324	324	2
41	154	B	ost	M	e	4	J	61	4	32	31	32
45	194	B	oston	M	e	4	J	61	4	32	31	32
45	194	B	oston	M	e	4	J	61	4	32	31	32
106	101	B	kly	E	di	3	6	17	1061	1055	1064	
72	354	B	kly	M	an	T	4	6	734	73	67	684
72	354	B	kly	M	an	T	4	6	734	73	67	684
35	50	B	kly	U	n	E	1	5	25	25	25	
106	954	B	kly	U	n	G	as	6	45	99	99	
106	100	B	kly	U	n	G	as	5	45	24	1055	105
72	354	B	kly	U	n	G	as	5	45	24	1055	105
75	784	B	kly	U	n	G	as	5	7	13	105	85
98	1054	B	rown	S	ho	e	3	5	13	105	107	
111	110	B	ur	G	e	1	4	81	11	111	110	
44	164	B	ur	G	e	1	4	81	27	27	28	
10	74	B	ur	C	R	N	o	5	4	5	8	
48	264	B	ush	T	er	m	5	55	* 12	48	42	47
61	354	B	ush	T	er	m	5	55	* 12	48	42	47

POW	48	66	3	92	91
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120	11%	Can	Sat	Nat	62	70	22	87	88	96
121	11%	Can	Nat	59	69	70	20	116	116	116
121	117	Can	Nat	58	69	Oct	6	119	119	119
118	114	Can	Nat	Ry	43	55	31	118	117	117
117	114	Can	Nat	Ry	43	55	12	114	114	114
116	112	Can	Nat	Ry	43	56	26	116	114	114
115	111	Can	Nat	Ry	43	57	7	114	114	114
125	120	Can	Nor	65	46	111	10	125	123	125
114	111	Can	Pac	58	54	33	20	111	111	111
104	92	Can	Pac	58	54	33	26	96	96	96
103	90	Can	Pac	43	46	24	24	96	96	96
99	86	Can	Pac	43	46	24	26	93	92	93
107	94	Can	Pac	43	46	24	24	93	92	93
108	94	Caro	C & O	52	4	5	4	103	102	103
89	80	Carriers &	Gen	58	50	2	56	86	86	86
87	89	Celotex	43	47	wv	30	87	85	86	85
100	94	Cen	G	51	59	5	1	5	5	5
100	94	Cen	H	51	59	5	100	100	100	100
109	103	Cen III	L	33	66	6	2	109	109	109
46	25	Cen New	Eng	45	61	* 21	36	35	35	+
100	101	Cen N Y	Pow	33	62	11	106	106	106	106
76	75	Cen P	1st	48	49	28	53	52	52	-
97	60	Cen Pac	1st	48	49	68	68	68	68	+
68	64	Cen P Thru	N L	48	54	6	68	68	68	+
34	20	Cen R B N J	58	87	24	29	27	28	13	-
34	20	Cen R B N J	58	87	reg	5	26	26	26	-
30	18	Cen R B N J	48	57	87	2	115	115	115	+
110	112	Cen Steel	8	41	2	2	115	115	115	+
76	49	Champion-Id	53	48	18	75	73	73	73	+
99	95	Champlain	C & O	43	50	12	100	99	100	+
99	99	Chaney	C & O	38	43	50	8	99	99	99
106	103	C & Ohio	cn	58	39	2	103	103	103	+
121	110	C & O	43	92	2	2	116	115	116	+
97	85	C & O	33	96	D	31	95	94	94	+
97	85	C & O	rfg	33	96	E	28	85	95	95

Range 1938

High. Low.

Sales

Sales
in 1000s. High. Low.

[illegible]

Range 1938

Range 1938
High. Low.

Sales 40

Sales
in 1000s, High, Low

108	82	Hocking Val 4½s 99.	6	113%	113%	113%	1
80	52	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	22	80	69	80	15
102%	99%	Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40.	45	102%	102	102%	4
30%	13	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	46	28%	24	24%	1
42%	43	Hudson Copper rfg 5s 57	18	58%	54	58%	4
24%	11%	Hud & Man inc 5s 57.	138%	24%	19	22	2
110%	106%	ILL. BELL TEL 3½s 70 B	35	109%	109	109%	4
91	95	Ill Cen 4s 52	5	48	48	48	1
54	34%	Ill Cen 4s 52	5	48	48	48	1
45%	31	Ill Cen 4s 53	13	43	42	42%	1
49%	34%	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	7	49%	49	49	2
43%	43	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	56	41%	38	39	1
63	61	Ill Cen Lfch 3s 51	61	81	81	81	2
46%	29	IC&S&LNO 5s 63 A	147	44	41%	43%	3
42	48	IC&S&LNO 4½s 63.	15	41%	40	40%	4
107%	106%	Ind Steel 5½s 40 A	26	106%	106	106%	4
107%	101%	Inland Steel 3½s 61	61	107%	107	107	4
60%	40	Interb R Tr 7s 32.	**	60%	60%	55%	60%
58%	40	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct.	**	14	58%	58	4
40	40	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct.	**	129	29	23%	25%
64%	42%	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct.	**	64%	64	64	3
60%	42%	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct.	**	15	60%	60%	4
89	85	Interlake Iron 4s 47.	35	89	88%	88%	4
19%	12	Int Gl Nor 4½ 6s 52.	**	25	1%	4%	4%
19%	12	Int Gl Nor 4½ 6s 52.	**	29	1%	4%	4%
19	12	Int Gl Nor 5s 56 B	**	1	15%	15%	15%
72%	48%	Int Hydro El 6s 44	71	72%	70%	72	2
51	55%	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	13	48%	47	47%	2
86	80%	Int Paper 5s 47	116	85%	83%	84	2
94	75	Int Rys C A 4½s 47.	10	82	82	82	15
99%	74	Int T & T cv 6½s 39.	113%	99%	98%	99%	4
77	42%	Int T & T cv 4½s 52.	323	72%	70%	71	2
3%	13%	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51.	**	13	3%	2%	3%
78%	40	JAMES F & C L E 4s 59.	8	55	54	55	2
98%	88	Jones & Lau St 4½s 61	47	95	88	92%	2
29%	20%	K C F T S & M E 4s 36.	**	13	26%	24%	26%
27%	16%	K C F T S & M E 4s 36 ct.	**	6	24%	23%	24%
73%	60	K C South 3s 50	22	71%	70%	71%	2
105%	103%	K C Term 4s 60	54	107	105%	107	1
106%	103%	Kans Gas & E 4½s 80.	5	105	104%	104%	4
80	80	Kearney El 4s 46.	11	90	86	90	3
155	150	Kings Co El & P 6s 97.	1	150%	140	150%	4
91%	71	Kings Co Elev 4s 49.	3	80%	80	80%	4
103%	95	Kings Co Lt 6½s 54.	2	100	100	100	100
103%	86%	Kings Co Lt 5s 54.	4	92	92	92	2
100	100	Kopco 4s 51	22	103%	102	103%	4
103%	95%	Kresge Found 4s 45.	36	103%	103%	103%	4
97	85%	Kreuzfeld F 3½s 47.	2	97	96%	97	2
53%	41%	LAC GAS 6s 42 A.	1	49	49	49	2
49%	44	LAC GAS 6s 42 B.	3	49	49%	49%	2
61%	48	LAC GAS 5½s 53.	32	56	55	55%	1
90%	75	LAC GAS 5½s 50 D.	2	55	54	54	2
90%	75	LAC GAS 5s 49.	2	50%	50	50	2
102	78	L S & M S 3½s 97.	11	88%	87%	88%	1
102	78	L S & M S 3½s 97 reg.	1	81%	81%	81%	1
35%	24%	Lauaro Nit inc 7s.	134	31%	30%	31%	4
95	27	Leb 5s 51	11	81	81	81	2
95	27	Leh & N Y 4s 45.	4	35	32%	32%	2
101	72	Leh C & N 4½s 54 A.	7	61	60	60	1
100	72	Leh Val coal 6s 43.	3	72	72	72	3
40	19%	Leh Val 4½s 50.	1	41	41	41	2
50%	34	Leh Val N Y 4½s 40.	1	41	41	41	2
40	17	Lehigh Val 5s 2003.	12	31%	30	31%	2
32	13	Leh Val 4½s 2003.	44	27%	25%	26%	1
50%	11%	Leh Val 4½s 2003.	16	27	23%	23%	1
52	45	Leh Val Term 5s 41.	6	48%	48%	48%	1
118	105%	Lex & E 5s 65.	4	108	107%	108	2
131	128%	Liggett & M 7s 44.	6	128%	128%	128%	4
121	98%	Liggett & M 5s 69.	8	122%	122	122	1
112%	99	Liquid Carb 4s 47.	13	111	110	110%	1
100%	94%	Loew's 3½s 46.	28	100%	99%	100	1
129%	126	Lorillard Co 7s 44.	2	126%	126%	126%	1
107%	102	Louis N & N 2s 2003 B.	7	105%	104%	105	4
102	83%	Louis & N 5s 2003 B.	13	95%	93%	95	2
93%	75	Lou & N 4½s 2003.	34	88%	87	88	2
108	98%	Louis N & N 4s 5s 69.	70	100%	100%	100%	4
82	65	Louis & N 3½s 2003.	14	80%	78%	78%	1
112	109	Lou & N Mobile 4½s 45.	1	108%	108%	108%	15
106	109%	Lou & N So Jt 1st 4s 52.	1	69%	69%	69	1
106	61%	Lou & N So Jt 1st 4s 52.	1	76%	76	76	1
106	61%	Lou & N So Jt 1st 4s 52.	1	69%	69%	69	1
106	61%	Lou & N So Jt 1st 4s 52.	1	69%	69%	69	1
91%	74	MAINE CEN 4s 45.	3	75	74	75	1
55	37	Maine Cen 4½s 60.	3	46	46	46	2
31%	20	Manatt Sug 4s 57.	43	31%	28	31	4
32%	17%	Manhat Ry 4s 90.	**	190	30%	27%	30%
103	16%	Manhat Ry 4s 90.	**	29	28%	26	28%
19	10	Man Ry 2d 4s 2013.	8	18	18	18	1
97	72	Market St Ry 7s 40.	1	76	74%	76	1
103%	97%	McClury Sts 5s 51.	16	103%	103	103%	4
103%	93%	McClury Sts 5s 51.	16	103%	103	103%	4
104	91	Mead Corp 3½s 50.	25	103%	103	103%	4
110%	103%	Met Ed 4½s 68.	4	109%	109%	109%	4
103	79%	Mich Cen 3½s 52.	1	90	90	90	2
104%	92%	Midland R R & N 5s 40.	**	13	16	15%	15%
104%	92%	Midland R R & N 5s 40.	**	13	16	15%	15%
104%	92%	Midland R R & N 5s 40.	**	13	16	15%	15%
20	13%	Mill Sp & N W 4s 47.	**	2	17%	17%	17%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
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61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
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61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%
61	4	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct.	**	6	8%	7	8%

Range 1935										Range 1936										Range 1937										Range 1938										Range 1939										Range 1940										Range 1941										Range 1942										Range 1943										Range 1944										Range 1945										Range 1946										Range 1947										Range 1948										Range 1949										Range 1950										Range 1951										Range 1952										Range 1953										Range 1954										Range 1955										Range 1956										Range 1957										Range 1958										Range 1959										Range 1960										Range 1961										Range 1962										Range 1963										Range 1964										Range 1965										Range 1966										Range 1967										Range 1968										Range 1969										Range 1970										Range 1971										Range 1972										Range 1973										Range 1974										Range 1975										Range 1976										Range 1977										Range 1978										Range 1979										Range 1980										Range 1981										Range 1982										Range 1983										Range 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2034										Range 2035										Range 2036										Range 2037										Range 2038										Range 2039										Range 2040										Range 2041										Range 2042										Range 2043										Range 2044										Range 2045										Range 2046										Range 2047										Range 2048										Range 2049										Range 2050										Range 2051										Range 2052										Range 2053										Range 2054										Range 2055										Range 2056										Range 2057										Range 2058										Range 2059										Range 2060										Range 2061										Range 2062										Range 2063										Range 2064										Range 2065										Range 2066										Range 2067										Range 2068										Range 2069										Range 2070										Range 2071										Range 2072										Range 2073										Range 2074										Range 2075										Range 2076										Range 2077										Range 2078										Range 2079										Range 2080										Range 2081										Range 2082										Range 2083										Range 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Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued[illegible]

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net
118 115% New Amst Gas 5s 48	5	117 116 117	
58% 39% N Eng G & E 5s 50	65	57% 54% 57%	
58 40 N Eng G & E 5s 14	48	58 56 58 + 3	
58 40 N Eng G & E 5s 47	70	58 56 58 + 2 1/2	
90% 74 N Eng Pow 5 1/2s 48	28	90% 88% 90 + 1/2	
87% 70 N Eng Pow 5s 48	22	87% 86% 87% + 1/2	
81 63% N Ori P & S 4s 49 A	9	80% 80 80	
93 86% N Ori P & S 4s 42 st	13	92% 91% 92	
113% 112% N Y & West L 4s 54	1	113% 113% 113% + 1/2	
105% 103% N Y & West L 4s 2004	3	105 105 105 + 1/2	
84 45 N Y Penn & O 4 1/2s 50 wa	5	70% 68% 68% - 1/2	
108% 105 N Y Pw & L 4 1/2s 67	35	108% 107 107% + 1/2	
97% 88 N Y Pw & L 4 1/2s 80	40	96% 95% 96% + 1/2	
89 70 No Am L & F 5 1/2s 56	3	88% 88% 88% + 1/2	
49 30 Nor Con Ut 5 1/2s 48 A	12	49 47 48% + 1/2	
108% 105 Nor Ind G & E 5s 52	1	108% 108% 108%	
102% 93% Nor Ind Pub S 5s 69	47	102% 101% 102% + 1/2	
102% 93 Nor Ind Pb S 5s 66 C	7	102% 102 102% + 1/2	
98% 86% Nor Ind P & S 4 1/2s 70 E	38	98% 98% 98% + 1/2	
105% 102 Nor-west El 4s 45 st	4	104% 104% 104% + 1/2	
95% 80 Nor-west P & S 5s 57	16	95% 94 94 + 1/2	
107% 103% OGDEN GAS 5s 45	2	107% 107% 107%	
107 104% Ohio Pow 5s 52 B	20	105% 105% 105% + 1/2	
106% 104% Ohio Pow 4 1/2s 56 D	31	105% 104 104% - 1/2	
103 83 Okla Nat Gas 5s 46	14	97% 96 96 - 1/2	
103 83 Okla N Gas 4 1/2s 51 A	19	103% 103% 103% + 1/2	
82 69 Okla P & W 5s 48	11	82 80 80	
103% 100 PAC COAST P 5s 40	2	102% 102% 102% + 1/2	
116% 114 Pac G & E 4 1/2s 41 B	1	115% 115% 115% + 1/2	
93% 70 Pac Inv 5s 48 A	1	93 93 93 - 1/2	
77 55 Pac P & L 5s 55	33	75% 74% 74% - 1/2	
99% 74% Pac Cent P & L 4 1/2s 77	56	87% 84% 87% + 1/2	
93 75% Pac Cen P & L 5s 79	2	90% 90 90% + 1/2	
94% 76 Pac El 4s 71 F	25	94% 93% 94% + 1/2	
99% 82 Pac-Oh Ed 5s 50	12	99% 96 97% + 1/2	
96 75 Pac-Oh Ed 5 1/2s 59	1	91 91 91 - 3/4	
107% 99 Pac Pub S 5s 47 C	9	107% 106 106	
108% 106% Pac Wat & P 5s 40	1	106% 106% 106%	
91% 76% Pac Gas L & C 4s 61 D	5	91% 91% 91%	
93% 82% Pac Gas L & C 4s 61 D	7	93% 93% 93%	
113% 111 Pitta El F 5 1/2s 72	15	112% 111% 112%	
79 65 Pitta Rap Fr 5s 62	14	71% 70 71% + 1/2	
103 104% Pitta Coal Co 6s 49	6	106 105% 106 + 1/2	
100 89 Pitta Steel 6s 48	2	89 89 89	
68 48 Portland G & C 5s 40	16	63% 62 63 - 1/2	
108% 106% Potomac Ed 5s 56 E	18	107% 107% 107%	
109 107 Potomac Ed 4 1/2s 61 F	8	109 108 108 + 1/2	
65 28% Potomac Sug 7s 47 st	5	37 37 37 - 1/2	
105 102% Pub Sv N III 4 1/2s 78 D	1	104% 104% 104%	
115 110 Pub Sv N III 5s 56	13	111% 111 111 - 1/2	
107 103% Pub Sv N III 5s 66 C	1	105 105 105	
105 101% Pub Sv N III 4 1/2s 81 F	24	105 104% 105	
106% 104 Pub Sv N III 4 1/2s 81 F	6	106 105 105 - 1/2	
143 130 Pub Sv N J 6s 42	30	142 142 142 + 1/2	
103% 98% Pub Sv Okla 4s 66 A	11	103% 102% 102% - 1/2	
79% 60% Puget Sd P & L 5 1/2s 49	80	79% 74% 79% + 1/2	
73% 59 Puget Sd P & L 5s 50 C	20	73% 71% 73% + 1/2	
72 53 Puget Sd P & L 4 1/2s 50 D	63	72 66 72 + 1/2	
93% 69 QUEENS B G 5 1/2s 52	56	78% 75 78 + 1/2	
110% 107 SAFE H W 4 1/2s 79	8	109% 108% 108% - 1/2	

Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally

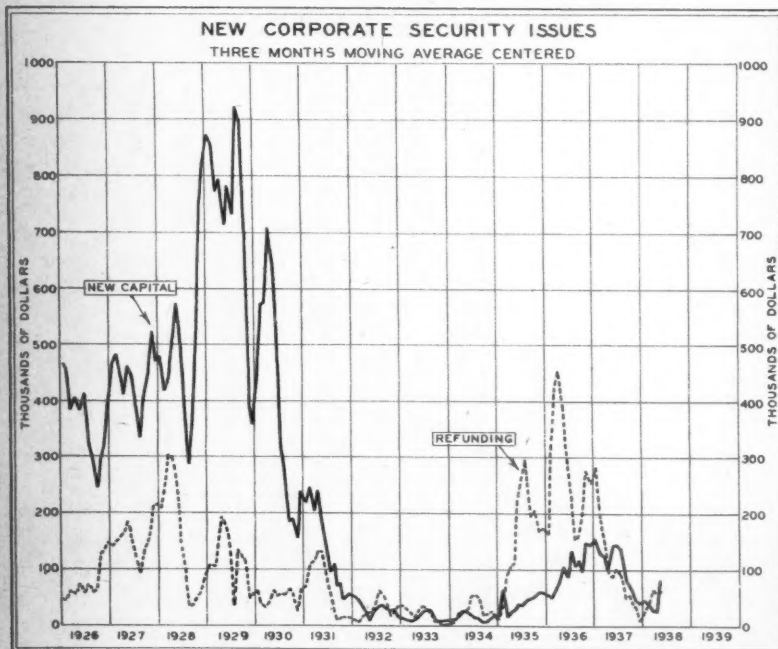
Continued from Page 110

more reliable index in the near future than it has been for some years.

Except for the last two weeks of June, the extreme thinness of the stock market forced many blocks of listed stocks into the over-the-counter market. This represented a continuation of the trend that

Exchange saw an end to this type of trading. Apparently there is no casual connection between a bear market and an increase in over-the-counter trading of listed stocks, but the combination always exists.

The bond market presents a different picture. All bonds, whether listed or un-



The above chart does not include securities sold privately to institutional investors. The monthly totals of privately sold issues in 1938: January, \$401,000; February, \$35,000,000; March, \$61,035,000; April, \$17,117,780; May, \$18,700,000; June, \$31,285,000. The total for the six months was \$213,538,780, as against \$288,400,000 in the first six months of 1937. Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

began last year. While several underwriting firms gained from this type of business, it, of course, represented a loss of business to the Stock Exchange and in general is a bearish condition. It is notable that the recent increased volume on the

listed, are predominantly traded over-the-counter.* The first half of 1938 was no exception. From 85 to 90 per cent of all bond trading took place off the exchanges.

*See THE ANNALIST of Dec. 3, 1937; also Jan. 21, 1938.

This represents a condition that has been normal for a number of years. In 1936 the Stock Exchange tried to force more bond trading to the floor of the Exchange by the "ten-bond rule." This met with little or no success. At the present time

a comprehensive study is being undertaken jointly by the SEC and the Stock Exchange in a round-table discussion of the question whether some of the dealings in bonds now done over-the-counter might not well be done on the Exchange.

Outstanding New Issues of 1938 to Date

Bonds

	Offering Price	Approx. Midyear Bid
Appalachian Electric Power 4s, 1963	100 1/2	101 1/2
Appalachian Electric Power debenture 4 1/2s, 1948	100 1/2	101 1/2
Commonwealth Edison convertible debenture 3 1/2s, 1958	100	109 1/2
Commonwealth Edison 3 1/2s, 1968	102 1/2	105 1/2
Consolidated Edison 3 1/2s, 1946	101 1/2	103 1/2
Consumers Power 3 1/2s, 1967	102	104 1/2
Duluth-Missabe Iron Railroad 3 1/2s, 1962	98 1/2	108 1/2
Idaho Power 3 1/2s, 1967	98 1/2	108 1/2
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph 3 1/2s, 1968	102	101 1/2
National Gypsum 4 1/2s, 1950	100	99 1/2
North Boston Light Property 3 1/2s, 1947	109	106 1/2
Northern States Power 3 1/2s, 1967	101	102 1/2
Ohio Public Service 4s, 1962	102	102 1/2
San Antonio Public Service 4s, 1963	99 1/2	103 1/2
St. Josephs Railway Light, Heat and Power 4 1/2s, 1947	99 1/2	103 1/2
Scott Paper Company 3 1/2s, 1952	100	112
U. S. Steel 3 1/2s, 1948	100	102 1/2

Stocks

Bausch & Lomb Optical 5% cumulative convertible preferred	100	94 1/2
General Foods Corporation 4.50 cumulative preferred	101	108 1/2
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., 5% cumulative preferred	100	118 1/2

Corporate Net Earnings

Continued from Page 118

Company	Net Income 1938	Com. Share Earnings 1938	Com. Share Earnings 1937
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.			
5 mos., May 31	68,624	1,581,050	.08 1.83
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Rwy.			
5 mos., May 31	*134,380	210,676	.69
Reading Co.			
5 mos., May 31	108,037	3,464,105	\$.19 1.64
Rutland Railroad			
5 mos., May 31	*481,114	*119,387	
Tennessee Central Rwy.			
5 mos., May 31	*46,151	29,765	
*Not available. *Net loss. †Profit before Federal income taxes. c On combined Class A and Class B shares. h On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. j On average shares. p On preferred stock. r On first preferred stock. v Estimated. **Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by comparison of company's reports for the first quarter of fiscal year and the six months' period. ††Indicated earnings as compiled from company's quarterly reports.			
PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS			
R C A Communications, Inc.			
May gross	1938	1937	
Net income	357,985	397,662	
Five months' gross	1,918,737	2,169,188	
Net income	146,682	498,626	
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company			
1938	1937		
May gross	5,649,616	5,563,615	
Net operating income	775,964	905,919	
Net income	1,425,798	1,574,064	
Five months' gross	27,698,593	27,208,674	
Net operating income	3,753,231	4,767,894	
Net income	6,975,002	8,089,941	
*Includes other income and after taxes and charges.			
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company			
May gross	6,203,746	6,286,439	
Net operating income	1,285,130	1,126,181	
Net income	895,872	728,770	
Five months' gross	30,338,397	30,511,934	
Net operating income	5,465,175	5,527,650	
Net income	3,472,394	3,488,906	
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company			
May gross	7,290,046	7,255,134	
Net operating income	1,520,374	1,711,378	
Net income	1,363,157	1,549,130	
Five months' gross	36,083,153	35,383,925	
Net operating income	7,042,916	7,558,905	
Net income	7,594,230	8,541,268	
Net loss	323,775	*120,942	
Five months' gross	36,945,374	42,217,131	
Net loss	1,617,604	*1,830,972	
*Net income.			
Quebec Power Company			
Six months to June 30:			
Gross	2,050,488	1,938,429	
Net profit	583,992	483,887	
*Before depreciation and taxes.			

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, July 16

TEL. BRANLEY 7-4300 TWX CALL NY-1-579

DEAN WITTER & CO.

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND HONOLULU SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Ang Amm 25	25	25	25
100 An Cal Nat 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
700 As Ins Pd 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
460 Atlas Imp. 9	9	9	9
30 Bk of Cal 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
461 Bishop Oil 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
933 Byron Jack 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
144 Calum Sug. 19	19	19	19
10 Calif AT 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
500 Calif Cotm 13	13	13	13
740 Calif Pack 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
170 Cal Pk pf 52	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
394 Calif Tr pf 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
2,250 Cent Eur M 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
350 Cent EM pf 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,587 Chrysler Cp 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
133 C Neon E P 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
10 CstG&E	104	104	104
Int pf 104	104	104	104
120 Con Alir't 17	17	17	17
403 Cons Chl A 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
7,145 Crown Zell 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
600 Crn Zell pf 80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
290 Di Gior 5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
60 Di Gior pf 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
482 Emp Capw 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
170 Emp pf 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
110 EmsooD&E 9	9	9	9
20 Fire Fd in 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
35 Fire Fd Ins 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
325 Food Mach 31	30	30	30
615 FoodKleis. 2 60	2 60	2 60	2 60
10 Gall Merc. 21	21	21	21
1,017 G Met pf 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
3,089 Gen Mtr. 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
796 Gen Paint. 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
433 Glad McB. 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
394 Gold State. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
100 Hale Br St 15	15	15	15
965 Hanc Oil. 33	32	32	32
566 Haw Pine. 26	25	25	25
3,625 Holly Dev. 80	75	75	75
695 Hon Oil. 23	23	23	23
20 Hon Planta 19	19	19	19
235 Hudson Mtr 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
100 Hualu Bros 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
40 Huch 10	10	10	10
150 Lanch O 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
625 Langen B. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
20 Langen pf. 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
582 Leslie S. 35	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
2,369 LeTourneau 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
325 Libby McE 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
7,267 Lockard Air 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
140 Lyons-M 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
276 Magnavox 80	75	75	75
265 MagnaCo 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
835 March Cal. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10 MKSIR 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
235 MelserRpr 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
10 MetersRpr 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
11,766 Menasco M 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
4,230 Nat. Air 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2,080 Nemasco 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
175 N Am Inv. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
60 N Am Inv.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
300 N A Oil 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
30 Occid Inven 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
100 Occid Pet 25	25	25	25
100 Oliv Ur B 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
200 PauhaugSg 6	6	6	6
554 Pacific Can 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
102 Pac Clay. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
400 PacCoatA 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3,494 Pac G&E 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
3,591 Pac G & E	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
6 1/2 pf 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
368 Pac G & E	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,089 Pac Light. 40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
90 Pac Lf 56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
2,086 Pac Pub. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
351 P PS Int pf 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
90 Pac T&T 110	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
42 PacT&Tpf 140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
422 Parafine 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10 Paraf In 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
50 PigWth pf 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
600 Pig SdP&T 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
358 R E & R 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
7,045 Rayon Inc 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
5,604 Ray Inc pf 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
4,646 Reput Pet. 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
70 Reput Pet.	41	40	41
745 Rheem Muf 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
10,932 Richd Oil 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
216 Rios Bros 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
600 Rykero 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
135 Safe Store. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
20 Schlesinger	5	5	5
7 1/2 pf 5	5	5	5
148 Shell Oil 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1,225 Sdvw Pulp 22 1/2	20 1/2	21	21
30 Sdvw Pf pf 90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
3,165 South Pac. 17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
160 Spring Val 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2,874 StandO Cal 32 1/2	30 1/2	32	32
500 Tex ConOil 85	85	85	85
1,912 Tide W Oil 15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10 T W O pf 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
15,774 Transamer. 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
600 Treadw Yu. 75	70	70	70
1,236 Union C 22	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
477 UniA. Lines 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
4,580 Uni Con Oil 17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
464 Victor Equip 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
250 Vic Eq pf 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
30 Walslau 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
20 Wells Far. 295 1/2	295 1/2	295 1/2	295 1/2
609 West Pip&S 22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
519 Yose Port	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

UNLISTED STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
217 Inter T&T 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,960 Italo Pet. 45	40	40	40
2,166 Italo Pet. 2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
430 Kenn Cop. 41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1,000 Kleiber Mt. 10	10	10	10
415 McBryde S. 4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6,000 M J&M&M 22	21	21	21
922 Mont Ward 45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
4,501 Mtn C Cop 7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1,170 N Am Avia 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
105 Oahu Sug. 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
15 Olan Sugar 6	6	6	6
235 Onomsg Sg 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
420 Packard M 5	5	5	5
225 Pioneer M 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1,080 Radio C 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
10 Shasta Wat 27	27	27	27
351 So Cal Ed 24	24	24	24
508 So Cal Ed	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
780 So Cal Ed	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
6 1/2 pf 28	28	28	28
275 Studebaker 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
50 Title Gy pf 34	34	34	34
132 United Airc 29	28 1/2	29	29
5,895 U S Petrol. 1.25	1.10	1.20	1.20
1,028 U S Steel. 60	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
260 Warn Bros. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

Pittsburgh

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 A M Byers. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Allegh Steel 18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
405 Armist Cork 43 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
100 Auto Pm 10	10	10	10
525 Blaw-Knox. 16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
100 Carnegie M. 90	90	90	90
645 Cal G & El 8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
205 D L Clark 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1,035 Duquesne Br. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
50 Follans pf. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
750 Ft Pitt Br. 75	70	70	70
172 Koppers pf. 100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
684 Lone St. 9	9	9	9
600 McKim Mfg. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
306 Mtn Fuel S 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
500 Phoenix Oil 02	02	02	02
255 Pitt Brew. 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
163 Pitts Br pf 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
21 Pitts Forc. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
178 Pitts F. 90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
586 Pitt C & B 8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
20 Plymouth Oil. 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
400 Renner 90	80	80	80
125 Reynier Oil 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2,000 San Toy. 01	01	01	01
1,172 Sham O&G. 3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Sh O&G pf. 7	7	7	7
135 Un En pf 33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
100 Vanadium 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
200 Victor Br. 50	50	50	50
928 West A. Br. 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
475 West E&M. 102 1/2	98 1/2	100	100

UNLISTED STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
535 Am Rad. 16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
270 Am Roll M 21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
306 Am WWA 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
621 Anacoada. 35 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
988 B & O RR. 10	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
22 Cities Serv. 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
14 Col O & G. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,172 Curtiss-Wr. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
894 Gen Elec. 42 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1,624 Gen Motors 40 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
144 Gulf Oil. 45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
100 Lone S G pf 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
15 Nat Steel. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
332 Packard 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
208 Pennrod 2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,254 Penn R. 21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
416 Repub Corp. 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
635 Repub Steel 20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
41 Rust Ir & S 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
247 Std Oil N J 55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
495 United Corp. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2,675 U S Steel. 60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
880 Warner Bro 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
2 W Penn E	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
6 1/2 pf 100	99 1/2	100	100
13 W Penn E	100	100	100

BONDS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 Pitt Br 6 1/2	107	107	107

Philadelphia

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
109 Am Stores. 9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
125 Am Sup'w 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
967 Altan Refin 25 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
373 Baldwin ctf 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
330 BarbAsph 22	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
413 Bell Tel Pa	115 1/2	113 1/2	115
335 Budd EGMf 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
320 Budd Whl 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 Curtia Pub. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,524 Comwith & 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

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OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

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FOREIGN SECURITIES			PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Cont.)			BANK STOCKS (Cont.)			INSURANCE STOCKS (Cont.)			PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
1 Argentine unif 4s, 1897.....	89	93	1 So Jersey G & E 5s, 1933-121	..	..	1 Fifth Avenue National.....	895	725	1 New York Fire.....	154	174	1 Alabama Power pf.....	65	66
1 Bolivia 1/2, 1943.....	44	46	1 Un Elec of N J 4s, 1949-114	..	..	1 First National.....	1,680	1,730	1 North River.....	25	28	1 American States Ut pf.....	12	13
1 Brazil 4s, 1893.....	7	10	1 63 United Rwy (St Louis)	19	20	1 Fidelity Union.....	190	205	1 Northern.....	84	89	1 Arkansas Pr & Lt.....	75	76
1 Brazil 4s, 1895.....	8	11	1 actuals 4s.....	19	20	1 Guaranty Trust.....	236	241	1 Old Line Life.....	10	12	1 Atlantic City Elec.....	106	110
1 Brazil Funding 5s, 1931.....	21	22	1 63 United Rwy (St Louis)	18	19	1 Irving Trust.....	104	113	1 Pacific Fire.....	108	112	1 Birmingham Elec 7% pf.....	63	65
1 Brazil 1/2, 1940.....	7	10	1 c/d 4s.....	18	19	1 Kings County Trust.....	1,550	1,580	1 Phoenix Fire Insur Co.....	78	79	1 Buffalo, Niagara & E pf.....	21	22
1 British Internal issues.....	OW	..	1 Traded flat.....	18	19	1 Layers Trust.....	28	32	1 Preferred Accident Ins.....	16	18	1 Carolina Pr & Lt.....	78	81
1 Buenos Aires 4 1/2s, 1915-60	59	63	1 CHICAGO TRACTION BONDS	..	..	1 Manufacturers.....	40	42	1 Republic of Dallas.....	23	25	1 Central Maine Pwr 7% pf.....	70	72
1 (110 pieces).....	59	63	1 4 Calumet & So Chi 1st	45	50	1 Merchants National.....	97	103	1 Reverse (Paul).....	22	23	1 Central Power & Lt pf.....	79	81
1 Canca Valley 7 1/2s, 1946.....	104	114	1 5s, 1927.....	39	41	1 National Bank.....	35	40	1 Rhode Island.....	5	7	1 Consolidated Traction.....	38	42
1 Chile all issues.....	OW	..	1 4 Chicago City Rwy 1st 5s,	39	41	1 New York Trust.....	92	95	1 Seaboard F & Marine.....	9	8	1 Dallas Power & Lt pf.....	114	118
1 Colombia Govt.....	OW	..	1 1927.....	39	41	1 Penn Exchange.....	9	11	1 Security Insurance.....	35	35	1 Derby Gas & Elec pf.....	31	34
1 Costa Rica, all issues.....	OW	..	1 4 Chicago City & Conn 5s, 27	54	54	1 Public National.....	274	284	1 Sun Life of Canada.....	490	540	1 Essex & Hudson Gas.....	190	..
1 Costa Rica 5s, 1911.....	16	19	1 4 Chicago Rwy 1st 5s, 1927	40	42	1 Sterling National.....	234	254	1 Swiss American.....	208	208	1 Gas & Elec of Bergen.....	127	..
1 Cuban Dollar and Internal	OW	..	1 4 Chicago Rwy "A" 5s, 27	78	84	1 Title Guarantee.....	54	64	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Gen Wat G & E 8 1/2 pf.....	30	31
1 issues.....	OW	..	1 4 Chicago Rwy "B" 5s, 27	34	44	1 Trade.....	16	19	1 Westchester Fire.....	324	344	1 Hudson Co Gas.....	190	..
1 French Internal issues.....	OW	..	1 Traded flat.....	..	..	1 Underwriters Trust.....	80	90	1 Sun Life of Canada.....	490	540	1 Idaho Power pf.....	110	112
1 German Funding 5s, 1946.....	32	33	1 INDUSTRIAL AND MISC. BONDS	..	..	1 United States Trust.....	1,465	1,515	1 Travelers Insurance Co.....	460	465	1 International Util Corp	28	30
1 German Dollar coupons.....	OW	..	1 American Tobacco 4s, 51-107	..	..	1 NEWARK:	..	..	1 U S Fidelity & Guaranty.....	14	15	1 Jamaica Water Supr.....	28	30
1 German Dollar bonds.....	OW	..	1 American Wire Fabric 7s,	90	95	1 Federal.....	8 1/2	10	1 U S Fire.....	514	534	1 Jersey Cent P & L 7% pf.....	81	83
1 German Internal.....	OW	..	1 Bear Mtn-Hudson River	101	..	1 Fidelity National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Kansas Gas & El 7% pf.....	108	108
1 Italian Cons 3 1/2s, 1934.....	28	29	1 Bridge 7s, 1933.....	101	..	1 Mer Newark.....	22	24	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Kings Co Lighting 7% pf.....	38	39
1 Jugoslavia Funding 5s, 56-49	50	50	1 Chicago Stockyards 5s, 61-93	..	..	1 Nat Newark Essex.....	60	65	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Long Island Lt pf.....	51	54
1 Polish Dollar and Internal	OW	..	1 12 Rock Oil 7s, 1937.....	76	76	1 National Bank.....	35	40	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Mil E & L 6% pf (1921).....	94	94
1 issues.....	OW	..	1 c/d.....	76	76	1 New York Trust.....	92	95	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Mississippi River Pw.....	110	110
1 Santa Fe 7s, 1942.....	63	..	1 Haytian Corp 5s, 1938.....	10	12	1 Penn Exchange.....	9	11	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Nebraska Power 7% pf.....	107	109
1 Serb 7s & 8s.....	OW	..	1 Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946.....	35	45	1 Public National.....	274	284	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Newark Consolidated Gas.....	127	127
1 Swedish Internal issues.....	OW	..	1 Natl Food Products.....	23	..	1 Title Guarantee.....	54	64	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 New England Pub Serv	28	30
1 Swiss Internal issues.....	OW	..	1 trimmings 5s, 1944.....	23	..	1 Trade.....	16	19	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 New England Pub Serv	28	30
1 Tokyo Stg 5 1/2s, 1940.....	40	45	1 New York Hoboken 5s, 1946	40	..	1 PHILADELPHIA:	..	..	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 New Orleans Pub Serv.....	31	33
1 Uruguay 5s, 1919.....	39	43	1 New York Ship 5s, 1946.....	86	..	1 Central Penn National.....	28	32	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Northern States Power.....	52	54
1 CRAGUAY SECURITIES	..	..	1 Scovill Mfg 5 1/2s, 1945.....	107	108	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Ohio Pub Serv 7% pf.....	103	105
1 Principal and interest payable in United	..	..	1 Toledo T & E 4 1/2s, 1937.....	103	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Ohio Water Service.....	23	..
1 States funds:	..	..	1 With'ee Sherman 6s, 63-42	..	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Oklahoma Gas & Elec.....	100	102
1 Alberta 1 1/2s, 1936.....	52	55	1 Woodward Farm Dairy.....	87	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Pac Power & Lt pf.....	63	65
1 Alberta 1 1/2s, 1943.....	54	56	1 Woodward Iron 2d 5s, 62-105	100	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Penn Power & Lt pf.....	92	94
1 Brit Columbia 4 1/2s, 1933.....	95	97	1 Selling flat due to default in interest.	..	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Plainfield Union Water.....	80	83
1 Brit Columbia 5s, 1934.....	90	101	1 REAL ESTATE SECURITIES	..	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Rochester Gas & Elec.....	6	..
1 Manitoba 4s, 1937.....	82	85	1 Broadway Barclay 2s, 56-224	24	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 St. Louis City Gas & Elec.....	13	15
1 Manitoba 4 1/2s, 1940.....	87	90	1 Broadway Mot 4s-6s, 1948-624	64	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 So Calif Edison pf.....	28	28
1 Nova Scotia 4 1/2s, 1932.....	109	111	1 Chanin Building 4s, 1945-54	54	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 So Jersey Gas & Elec.....	190	195
1 Ontario 4s, 1938.....	108	116	1 Equitable Off Bldg 5s, 52-47	49	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Tenn Elec Power 7% pf.....	59	61
1 Ontario 4 1/2s, 1931.....	114	116	1 500 Fifth Ave stpd 4s, 49-28	32	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Tenn Elec Power 8% pf.....	59	61
1 Ontario 5s, 1930.....	122	124	1 500 Broadway, Inc., 3s, 46-22	25	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Texas Power & Lt pf.....	94	96
1 Quebec 4s, 1938.....	108	110	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Toledo Edison 7% pf.....	104	106
1 Quebec 4 1/2s, 1936.....	112	114	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 United Traction (Phila).....	24	26
1 Saskatchewan 4s, 1930.....	78	79	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Utah Gas & El (Conn).....	67	69
1 Saskatchewan 4 1/2s, 1939.....	81	85	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Virginian Rwy.....	127	135
1 Interest payment reduced one-half, effective	..	..	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	1 Wisconsin Tel 7% pf.....	115	117
1 June 1, 1936.	..	..	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 MUNICIPAL ISSUES:	..	..	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal 5s, 9/1/43.....	104	104	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal 4 1/2s, 2/1/46.....	102	103	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal 4 1/2s, 1/1/46.....	103	104	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal 5s, 5/1/44.....	101	101	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal 4 1/2s, 1/1/44.....	101	101	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal Metro Comm 5s,	102	102	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 11/1/42.....	102	102	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal Metro Comm 5s,	103	104	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 5/1/46.....	103	104	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Montreal Metro Comm	104	104	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 4 1/2s, 11/1/54.....	100	101	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Quebec City 5s, 6/1/50.....	105	105	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Three Rivers (City) 5s,	103	103	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 5/1/44.....	103	103	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 INDUSTRIAL ISSUES:	..	..	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 Dominion Gas & Elec 6 1/2s,	84	84	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..
1 1945.....	83	84	1 40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1935.....	44	..	1 City National.....	14	18	1 U S Guaranty.....	494	534	..	..	..

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

	(Thousands)		(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
	Combined Fed. Res. Banks	July 13, 1938.	July 6, 1938.	N. Y. Federal Res. Bank	July 13, 1938.	July 6, 1938.
ASSETS.						
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$10,634,922	\$10,634,927	\$8,835,407	\$4,458,423	\$4,397,244	\$3,349,414
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,884	9,884	9,549	1,854	1,854	1,270
Other cash	401,129	374,414	307,824	108,833	97,137	82,254
Total reserves	\$11,045,935	\$11,019,225	\$9,152,780	\$4,569,110	\$4,496,235	\$3,432,938
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	6,005	4,704	11,715	2,433	2,252	6,809
Other bills discounted	3,261	3,254	3,328	440	473	1,762
Total bills discounted	\$9,266	\$7,958	\$15,046	\$2,873	\$2,725	\$8,571
Bills bought in open market	540	537	3,596	213	210	1,339
Industrial advances	16,274	16,361	21,759	4,198	4,256	5,885
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds	744,105	744,105	732,508	226,407	226,407	210,233
Treasury notes	1,174,105	1,165,105	1,165,713	357,242	354,504	350,784
Treasury bills	645,805	654,805	627,969	196,498	199,236	180,230
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,526,190	\$780,147	\$780,147	\$725,029
Total assets	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,526,190	\$780,147	\$780,147	\$725,029
Due from foreign banks	\$2,590,095	\$2,588,871	\$2,566,591	\$787,431	\$787,338	\$740,824
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	25,552	20,252	26,890	5,426	3,023	6,442
Uncollected items	644,090	585,567	759,714	160,892	143,427	189,228
Bank premises	44,578	44,577	45,601	9,874	9,874	10,053
All other assets	46,077	44,837	42,945	13,888	13,467	12,416
Total liabilities	\$14,396,457	\$14,303,512	\$12,594,740	\$5,546,687	\$5,453,433	\$4,391,983
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,134,161	\$4,174,869	\$4,213,898	\$899,523	\$913,591	\$927,059
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account	8,273,069	8,073,675	6,927,951	3,921,663	3,783,408	3,026,785
United States Treasurer—general account	627,928	770,193	90,232	211,032	272,215	31,272
Foreign bank	128,957	134,865	159,009	46,891	48,395	58,418
Other deposits	242,816	227,997	115,621	191,680	177,994	49,000
Total deposits	\$9,272,770	\$9,206,730	\$7,292,813	\$4,371,066	\$4,282,012	\$3,165,475
Deferred availability items	638,000	571,624	741,434	154,970	136,874	179,064
Capital paid in	133,706	133,667	132,459	50,956	50,955	51,223
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	145,854	51,943	51,943	51,474
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,663	27,663	27,490	7,744	7,744	7,744
Reserve for contingencies	32,945	32,945	35,906	8,210	8,210	9,117
All other liabilities	5,553	5,554	4,886	2,275	2,104	827
Total liabilities	\$14,396,457	\$14,303,512	\$12,594,740	\$5,546,687	\$5,453,433	\$4,391,983
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.4%	82.3%	79.5%	86.7%	86.5%	83.9%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$1,097,000	\$1,368,000	\$4,150,000	\$394,000	\$491,000	\$1,470,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,500,000	13,468,000	16,171,000	3,955,000	3,957,000	5,527,000

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

	(Millions of dollars)		(Millions of dollars)		(Millions of dollars)	
	All Reporting	Chicago	N. Y. City	All Reporting	Chicago	N. Y. City
LOANS—						
Business	3,885	3,880	4,407	339	335	444
Open market	335	335	463	16	16	132
Stock market:						
Brokers	638	661	1,356	29	25	48
Other	578	577	707	68	67	78
Total	1,551	1,528	2,063	97	92	126
Real estate	1,159	1,157	1,161	12	12	14
Banks	118	120	106	1	2	93
Other	1,518	1,522	1,514	55	55	60
Total loans	8,231	8,252	9,714	519	511	674
INVESTMENTS—						
Govt. bonds	7,730	7,731	8,258	869	859	919
Govt. guaranteed	1,505	1,495	1,150	120	123	95
Other securities	3,002	2,998	3,041	307	304	291
Total invest.	12,237	12,224	12,449	1,296	1,286	1,305
Total loans and investments	20,468	20,476	22,163	1,815	1,797	2,979
Res. with F. R. Bk.	6,737	6,577	5,352	943	945	595
Cash in vault	415	403	325	35	30	52
Bal. with domes. bks.	2,462	2,428	1,801	203	209	152
Other assets—						
Demand deposits	14,994	14,801	15,031	1,527	1,517	1,511
Time deposits	5,209	5,229	5,250	464	454	649
Government deposits	455	463	451	77	81	109
Interbank deposits:						
Domestic banks	5,922	5,963	5,105	708	703	553
Foreign banks	312	318	628	7	7	274
Borrowings	7	7	7	17	17	19
Other liabilities	246	246	239	1,480	1,476	1,471
Capital account	274	274	274	274	274	274
Total	\$8,184,754	\$7,655,948	\$9,416,126	\$4,711,833	\$4,384,230	\$5,123,676
New York City	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total outside New York City	\$7,183,753	\$6,654,947	\$8,415,125	\$4,710,832	\$4,383,229	\$5,122,675

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

	(Thousands)		(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
	No of Centers Included	July 6, 1938.	Week Ended—	July 7, 1938.	July 7, 1937.	July 7, 1937.
Federal Reserve District.						
1—Boston	17	\$450,776	\$432,131	\$489,751	\$489,751	\$489,751
2—New York	15	3,802,145	3,847,180	4,622,511	4,622,511	4,622,511
3—Philadelphia	18	465,045	398,827	458,151	458,151	458,151
4—Cleveland	25	491,706	417,976	588,127	588,127	588,127
5—Richmond	24	286,808	249,489	319,358	319,358	319,358
6—Atlanta	26	221,453	189,413	225,366	225,366	225,366
7—Chicago	41	1,062,332	1,011,673	1,178,412	1,178,412	1,178,412
8—St. Louis	15	212,353	202,594	240,893	240,893	240,893
9—Minneapolis	17	139,240	129,358	158,053	158,053	158,053
10—Kansas City	28	253,096	232,685	300,014	300,014	300,014
11—Dallas	18	176,222	170,870	186,036	186,036	186,036
12—San Francisco	29	623,578	573,752	649,454	649,454	649,454
Total	274	\$8,184,754	\$7,655,948	\$9,416,126	\$9,416,126	\$9,416,126
New York City	1	3,472,921	3,271,718	4,292,450	4,292,450	4,292,450
Total outside New York City	273	\$4,711,833	\$4,384,230	\$5,123,676	\$5,123,676	\$5,123,676

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

	Time Loans		Prime Com. Paper		Bankers' Accept.	
	60-90 Days	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	90 Days	90 Days
1938.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apr. 30	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
May 7	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
May 14	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
May 21	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
May 28	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
June 4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
June 11	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
June 18	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
June 25	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
July 2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
July 9	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
July 16	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
July 23	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
July 30	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Aug. 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Aug. 13	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Aug. 20	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Aug. 27	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 17	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 15	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 22	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 29	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nov. 5	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nov. 12	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nov. 19	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nov. 26	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dec. 3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dec. 10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dec. 17	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dec. 24	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dec. 31	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

*New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. ‡Average of renewal rate.

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business July 13, 1938

District.	Total	(Thousands)	Total U. S.	F. R. Notes	Due Members
	Reserve	Total Bills	Govt. Secur.	in Circulation	Res. Account
Boston	\$672,280		\$196,203	\$356,751	\$455,191
New York	4,569,110	2,873	780,147	899,523	3,921,663
Philadelphia	517,234	1,298	230,771	302,016	388,450
Cleveland	722,949	503	240,262	408,027	474,834
Richmond	322,167	973	127,224	189,969	211,445
Atlanta	249,818	794	111,196	140,499	164,781
Chicago	2,184,261	1,161	278,831	960,644	1,353,990
St. Louis	330,259	80	114,411	172,930	234,954
Minneapolis	234,826	149	75,430	132,915	125,022
Kansas City	297,820	202	118,631	163,038	227,332
Dallas	211,271	307	84,963	75,996	170,153
San Francisco	734,034	572	207,946	331,855	548,154

"Most fair and reliable Washington news"

356

Appendices

XXIV. THE NEWSPAPERS CONSIDERED "MOST FAIR AND RELIABLE" BY 99 WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

PAPER	1ST CHOICE	POINTS	2ND	POINTS	3RD	POINTS	NUMBER MENTIONS	TOTAL POINTS
N. Y. Times	64	640	16	80	9	27	89	747
Baltimore Sun	14	140	21	105	13	39	48	284
Christian Science Monitor	3	30	9	45	5	15	17	90
Scripps-Howard Papers *	4	40	6	30	5	15	15	85
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	2	20	8	40	8	24	18	84
Washington Star	2	20	8	40	4	12	14	72
N. Y. Herald Tribune	..	..	8	40	9	27	17	67
Washington Post	3	30	2	10	..	..	5	40
Phila. Record	2	20	3	15	..	..	5	35
Kans. City Star	..	..	1	5	6	18	7	23
Newark Evening News	..	..	2	10	1	3	3	13
Des Moines Register & Tribune	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	6
Chicago Daily News	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	6

One vote for first choice was cast for each of the following papers: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Enquirer, Daily Worker, Providence Journal.

* Some correspondents wrote "Scripps-Howard," others named a Scripps-Howard paper. It was thought advisable to combine the vote in one group.

Ninety - nine leading Washington newspaper correspondents cast their votes in a confidential questionnaire for the newspaper presenting "the most fair and reliable Washington news." The New York Times was first choice of 64. The other 35 votes were scattered among 12 newspapers.

The poll was conducted by Leo C. Rosten and is reported in his new book, "The Washington Correspondents."

To the newspaper reader seeking *all* the news — accurate and unbiased — this expert judgment is significant.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

